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THE

MOTIVE POWER

OF THE

HUMAN SYSTEM,

WITH THE

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

OF
14838

CHRONIC DISEASES.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN order to ascertain the unknown causes of obvious effects, one of two modes is generally adopted. In the one usually chosen, in accordance with common philosophy, theories are first constructed, and then facts collected to confirm them; but a sufficient number is very rarely found for this purpose, and these theories, resting on slight foundations, are consequently almost always fallacious. In the other mode, which is according to inductive philosophy, a great number of corresponding facts is collected, and the theory or knowledge derived from a comparison of them is true and substantial.

The latter mode should always be adopted to establish a theory on a foundation that cannot be overturned. For if a theory in philosophy be true, the number of comparative facts that may be brought to its support, is absolutely innumerable and without end. So that if a certain number of facts is not sufficient to satisfy any person of the truth of the theory, any additional number can be presented to him, that may be necessary for such purpose.

The theory upon which this work is founded, is the result of that inductive process which has elicited the true causes of universal motion, and the laws by which it is governed; and the demonstrations on the electro-dynamic rings have since placed the hypothesis beyond doubt.

The part of this theory which belongs to the human form, and to chronic diseases, derives, from the causes of motion, new and invariable symptoms of those diseases which belong to the class hypertrophy, or chronic swellings of the organs and limbs; and the laws of magnetic motion explain the causes of their phenomena.

When the discoveries thus made, were compared with the various theories of the medical profession on these subjects, it was easy to see how fallacious the latter necessarily were, and with what ease they might be overturned and buried for ever in one common ruin.

The effect of the common practice in this class of dissases, has long been known to be uniformly injurious when carried beyond the mere object of palliating an occasionally urgent symptom, and is therefore exactly what we should expect to arise from an entire ignorance of the laws of organic and molecular motion, and of the symptoms dependent on these laws.

As there *may* be physicians who, from motives of interest, would be unwilling to acknowledge as much, I shall here copy the opinion of the late John Armstrong, M.D., one of the most enlightened men that ever adorned our profession. He was also one of our best medical authors, and was universally so considered.

“If any one were to assert, in unqualified terms, that medicine is a conjectural and vague art, it were easy to refute him, by proving its great certainty in many acute diseases; and if any one were to ask what part of physic is most defective, we might point out chronic diseases, since in them our efforts have hitherto been the most ineffectual. It is for want of having discriminated the general difference of results in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases, that some have so much underrated, and others so much overrated, the powers of the medical art. Speak of acute diseases, and we may justly maintain the present utility of our profession; speak of chronic diseases, and we must with regret confess its present imperfection. If any practitioner should be generally unsuccessful in the treatment of acute diseases, the fault must be his own, provided he be consulted in the earliest stages: for the united agencies of blood-letting, purgatives, mercurials, opium, and blisters, will commonly control the very elements of these diseases, when opportunely and judiciously directed; and if any one will still be so stubborn as to reject the use of some of the most powerful instruments which we possess, the failures are rather to be attributed to himself, than to the inefficiency of medical expedients.

“As we cannot make such a confident declaration as to chronic diseases, though we can often palliate and sometimes cure them, we are constrained to acknowledge, either that their nature is more irremediable, or the means employed are less efficacious.

“The means which we administer in chronic diseases are numerous, but most of them ambiguous, and questionable at the best; whereas in acute diseases, our means are few, and their operation plain and indisputable. The long catalogue of prescriptions for chronic diseases, at once indicates, that all is not right in our pathology, as it implies that each prescription is liable to fail, and that the whole may be successively required.

“Wherever we have any thing like principles to guide us, *our prescriptions are extremely limited*; wherever we have no fixed principles to guide us, *our prescriptions accumulate with empirical rapidity*. But what, it may be reasonably enquired, is the principal cause of all this complexity of formulæ in chronic diseases? Undoubtedly it arises from that vagueness of opinion which exists respecting the nature of these diseases in their onset, and in the greater part of their progress; and so long as we attempt to cover our ignorance by such terms as *nervous, bilious, dyspeptic, spasmodic*, and the like, so long shall our practice be mere experiment in most chronic affections. We may make a sort of druggist’s shop of the stomach of every patient laboring under chronic disease, by alternately cramming it with most of the articles of the pharmacopœas; but we shall not, probably, advance in the treatment, until we deduce pathological principles, from *cautiously marking the rise and progress of the symptoms*,

and exploring their seats and effects. For several years past, it has been part of my employment to collect facts on chronic diseases, and as the enquiry will not be completed for many years to come, in the mean time I offer a few brief results of my observation and experience in regard to them, &c.*”

Such is the testimony of Dr. Armstrong, and I may add, that of every other physician whose opinion is of any value.

Notwithstanding, however, such testimony, which is verified by every day experience, a great majority of the profession are following the examples of the most arrant quacks, in pretending to be able to cure this class of diseases with the common remedies.

There are, also, some physicians, who, having given up every other remedy recommended in the books, still adhere to iodine, as a forlorn hope, notwithstanding it has been tested many thousand times by other physicians, and discarded as useless. Among the latter, I am pleased to be able to rank so distinguished a physician as Dr. Warren, of Boston. In a recent valuable work, he says:

“A medicine has been introduced of late years, which has acquired much reputation in this and other forms of scrofulous disease. It is not surprising that physicians should with avidity take up any remedy which may promise to relieve so common and inveterate a disease as scrofula, especially one analogous in its character to those of which experience has most approved. I must say that after many years trial of the preparations of iodine, in various forms of scrofulous affection, I have rarely seen any distinct advantages from it.”

In speaking again of the cases in which iodine has been used, he says:

“Preparations of iodine have not been efficacious in these cases, so far as I have used them. The tincture of iodine has been given to the amount of forty-five drops three times a day. This quantity was sufficient to produce diarrhœa; but after a long use had no effect on the tumor. The same must be said of the hydriodates of soda and potassa, which I have frequently given in this and other scrofulous cases, in the dose of seven grains three or four times a day, till it irritated the stomach and bowels without influencing the cure.”

Entertaining the same views of our knowledge of this class of diseases, and of the remedies for it, with Dr. Armstrong, I commenced the investigation of the primary phenomena of this class of diseases in 1809, in a field, which had never been explored, with strong inducement to pursue it, and soon discovered new and unerring symptoms by which to distinguish the disease in any of the organs or limbs. The investigation of these symptoms unfolded the laws of motion in man and other animals, and a knowledge of these laws has enabled me to determine and apply

* Dr. Armstrong did not live to finish the great and important task thus commenced

the natural remedies for this class of diseases with great success during a period of more than twenty-five years.

In describing the cases, which I have introduced, to illustrate the new symptoms, and the action of the natural remedies for them, I have been as brief as possible, purposely avoiding reports of the state of the pulse, and other unimportant symptoms not necessarily belonging to the disease. Many of these are new cases not before published in my former medical work, which accompanied the remedies, and give a fair view of their continued progress in the cure of this class of diseases.

A great majority of the cases were first treated by other physicians, and besides mercury and iodine, had been under the use of a great variety of other remedies, and when these failed, many of the patients had resorted to root, steam, charm, Indian and cancer doctors, and to an endless variety of elixirs of health, purifiers of the blood, cough drops, panaceas, catholicons, and Indian specifics, and continued their use until they became satisfied of the futility of such remedies.

Some of these patients had taken from one to thirteen bottles of Swaim's Panacea, a compound of syrup of sarsaparilla and muriate of mercury, in imitation of the long known Lisbon diet drink. And although, from its frequent failure, very little dependance is now placed upon it, there can be no doubt that it sometimes exercises a favourable influence upon this class of diseases.

It will be observed by those who are acquainted with the classification of diseases, that I have added to the common and acknowledged cases of scrofula, a number of diseases not classed as such by nosologists or other medical writers; and I have done so, because the symptoms and the disorganizations, presented by dissections, are identical and uniform; and moreover, because they can always be cured by the same remedies, which demonstrate the unity of chronic diseases of this class, by which the practice is greatly simplified, and a knowledge of it easily attained.

I have substituted the term *tubercula*, from *tuber*, a knot, knob, or little swelling, for *scrofula*, a little pig; because there is a manifest similarity between the verbal sign and the thing signified in the one selection, and apparently none in the other. The disease is a swelling of the knobs, or little round organised bodies called lymphatic glands, pervading every part of the body with consequent hypertrophy, or general swelling of the organs, limbs, and other structures

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Animal life—Excretions from the skin and serous membranes.—Negative matter gives out the positive force—Excretions from the mucous membranes—Positive matter gives out the negative force—Negative and positive forces maintained on different surfaces—Conducted through the nerves to the spinal cord and brain—Poles of the brain—Their number—Animal battery—Galvanic do.—Principles of identical—Triangles—Inverted cones—Laws—Repulsions expand—Attractions contract—Formation of the organs—Construction of the heart—Principles of its motion—Magnetic motions and animal motions identical—Inclinations—Sensations. - - 9

CHAPTER II.

Secreting system—Its organs and vessels—The secretions and chyle are all attracted to the heart, and the excretions repelled from it, to the internal and external surfaces of the body—Secreting and excreting systems of the vegetable kingdom. - 26

CHAPTER III.

Magnetic forces innate in every kind of matter—Galvanic battery—The principles of—the same as the animal battery—The forces collected from the surfaces of membranes, identical with those collected from the surfaces of copper and zinc—Are more powerful in an organized than in an unorganized state—Form of organized forces geometrical—Sound and sensation produced by the action of these forces—Their power, velocity, and tenuity—Produce sensation, inclination, and motion. 32

CHAPTER IV.

Application of the motive power of the human body to determine the character of a large class of chronic diseases of the organs and limbs—Symptoms produced by it invulnerable—Cause of the symptoms—Tuberculations—Cause of the tuberculations. - 40

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER V.

Repulsive force expands, and attractive force contracts—An organ or limb expands when its expansive force is prevailing over its attractive force—Nature reduces them by reversing this order—Two great divisions of matter—One of which repels and expands, and the other attracts and contracts—Alkalies and acids—Chlorine—Chlorides—Bitumen and iron—Absolute quantity of the magnetic forces in matter—Mr. Faraday—Influence of magnetism on animals—Dr. Phillip—DIRECTIONS for using the magnetic remedies—Observations on them. - 59

CHAPTER VI.

TUBERCULA OF THE LUNGS.

Tubercula of left lung, stomach, and liver—Of the right lung—Of right lung, heart, stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys, spine, intestines, and uterus—Of lungs—Of lung and uterus—Of the lungs with excavations—Of the lungs and neck—Of the right lung with a large cluster of tubercles—Dr. Lawson's letter—Tubercula of stomach, heart, and eyes—Of the eyes—Of the antrum—Nose—Cerebrum and uterus—Stomach and uterus—Intestines and mesentery—Liver and stomach—Correspondence—Tubercula of the uterus, liver, stomach, and tonsils—Extract—Tubercula of the tongue, right tonsil, right leg, and right side of the neck—Lip—Uterus. 63

CHAPTER VII.

TUBERCULA OF THE SPINE.

Lateral curvature of the spine—Caries of the vertebræ and distortion of the spine—
Spine and neck—Distortion of the spine and lumbar abscess—Caries of the verte-
bræ—Lecture of M. Sanson on caries of the lumbar vertebræ, with observations on
it—Tubercula of the neck. - - - - - 89

CHAPTER VIII.

TUBERCULA OF THE JOINTS AND LIMBS.

Tubercula of the knee, terminating in consumption—Of the ankle joint—Of the joints and limbs, with ulcers, white swellings, abscesses, and caries of the bones—Of the knee and mesentery—Of the neck and mesentery—Of the left foot and hip—Of the left leg—Of the hip joint—Of the heel and ankle joint, with abscesses and caries of the bones—Of the uterus and right leg—Colour of the skin in chronic tubercula.—Tubercula connected with syphilis.

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THE

MOTIVE POWER OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM, ETC.

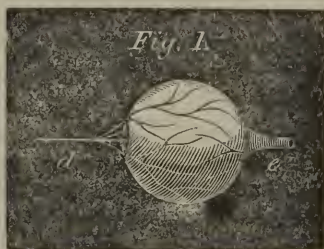
CHAPTER I.

Animal life—Excretions from the skin and serous membranes—Negative matter gives out the positive force—Excretions from the mucous membranes—Positive matter gives out the negative force—Negative and positive forces maintained on different surfaces—Conducted through the nerves to the spinal cord and brain—Poles of the brain—their number—Animal battery—Galvanic do.—Principles of identical—Triangles—Inverted cones—Laws—Repulsions expand—Attractions contract—Formation of the organs—Construction of the heart—Principles of its motion—Magnetic motions and animal motions identical—Inclinations—Sensations.

THE phenomena which constitute animal life have hitherto baffled all the endeavors of physiologists to reduce them to those general laws which have rendered the study of inorganic matter so simple and comprehensive. Neither science nor speculation has enabled them to trace, with even an approximation to accuracy, the operation of those apparently subtle and mysterious principles which are the springs of motion, and which, in regulating the actions of animal life, connect the whole of its movements in one harmonious system. The mechanism of the different parts of the body has, consequently, been viewed as too complicated and intricate to admit of our applying the principles of inductive philosophy to the investigation of its diversified actions. Yet the philosophical mind cannot doubt but that they are dependent on laws as diffusive and comprehensive in their character, as those of gravitation, electricity or magnetism. Life, however, is generally conceded to be the result of the operations of the different structures which compose an organized body, or in other words the result of the actions of the various functions of a living system.

In studying this subject, it will be necessary to examine the different structures of organized bodies, and to understand their mechanism, as the mechanist understands a machine, before we shall be able to ascertain the kind of power by which they are moved.

On viewing the human frame, we find it covered with a membranous complex structure called the skin. Besides three membranes which are classed under the general term skin or integuments, there are found in it innumerable minute globular bodies called papillary glands. These little globate bodies are found to be highly organized, having minute arteries terminating, and minute veins commencing in their structure. They are found also, by means of magnifying glasses of great power, to have minute ducts issuing from them, and terminating every where with open orifices on the surface of the skin, as seen at *c*, fig. 1.



On an examination of the organs, as the brain, eyes, heart, lungs, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, cystis, uterus, stomach, and intestines, we find them all, without a solitary exception, covered with a kind of skin called a serous membrane, in which is inclosed an incalculable number of minute glands or elementary organs, with ducts terminating in open orifices on the surfaces of these membranes, like those of the common covering of the body. The glands of both structures are found, on an examination of the orifices of these ducts, to *excrete* an aqueous or watery fluid by which these surfaces are constantly maintained in a humid or moist state. The great quantity of this fluid seen running off from the skin, and its accumulation in the cavities containing the organs, when these glands are excited to inordinate action, attest both the perfection of their mechanism and their fitness for their specific use.

If we now proceed to examine the membrane which lines the internal parts of the body, we shall find it, with slight modifications, characterized by the same structure as the serous membranes. This modification principally consists in its having what is called a villous, instead of a serous surface, like the serous membranes. We find the whole tract of the alimentary canal, including the mouth, æsophagus, stomach, and intestines, lined with this membrane, as well as the internal parts of every

organ, including even the ventricles of the brain. On a minute examination of the structure of the mucous membranes, we find them, like the skin and serous membranes, enclosing numerous little round or oval glands or villi, as they are termed, having, like the papillary glands of the skin, their appropriate arteries, veins, and ducts terminating with open orifices on the surface. They are farther characterized by numerous little cavities, crypts or follicles, as they are called, which have more or less a spheroidal shape, and which also open upon the surfaces of these membranes. These ducts and follicles are found to be filled with a semi-fluid or mucus, which is constantly issuing from them, and which spreads upon these membranous surfaces.

In pursuing this subject, we have thus found two different kinds of surfaces disposed in two different ways, and thus covered with two different kinds of fluids. These are extraordinary results of our investigations thus far, and will encourage us to proceed in them; for it is easy to see that there must have been some object in this order and disposition of these different kinds of matter.

On investigating the nature or qualities of these fluids, it is found that the excretions from the skin and serous membranes are more or less acid, and those from the mucous membranes more or less alkaline. They are sometimes so strongly acid and alkaline as to excite the curiosity of the most common observer. The acid is found to be the muriatic and the alkali, soda and muriate of soda or common salt. The acids and alkalies which possess directly opposite properties, and have at the same time the strongest affinities for each other, are universally diffused in the earth as well as in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. They constitute two great and principal divisions of matter, one of which the acid, for the sake of distinction, is called negative matter, and the other, the alkali, positive. Now it is satisfactorily ascertained, from repeated experiments, that each of these different kinds of matter gives out constantly an innate and different kind of force. It is also ascertained in the same manner that the alkaline or positive matter gives out the negative force, and that the acidified gives out the positive. The positive matter then, on the internal surfaces of the body and organs, is constantly giving out the negative force, and the negative matter on the external surfaces of the body and organs, the positive force. On a further examination of the human structure, we find four hundred and thirty-six muscles of different forms disposed in different ways for the purpose of producing motion. We know that they are formed for this purpose, for we can see that some of them expand, and others contract when we move the body or limbs. For when we bend an arm, we find that the muscles on the outside of it expand, while those on the inside contract. On extending the arm, we find this order reversed; for then the muscles on the inside

expand, while those on the outside contract with equal force. One end of each of these muscles is attached to the lower part of the bone belonging to the upper part of the arm, called the humerus, and the other ends are attached to the lower end of the bones of the lower part of the arm, near the wrist, called the ulna and radius; so that while the lower part of these bones is pushed on one side, when the muscles of that side are expanded, it is pulled at the same time on the opposite side, when the muscles on that side are contracted; and thus motion is produced by the simultaneous action of these muscles.

Now it is a remarkable fact, that every one of these four hundred and thirty-six muscles which thus produce motion in different parts of the body, is covered with a membrane, the outer surface of which has a serous, and the inner side a mucous surface; hence these membranes are called muco-serous membranes. All these different surfaces, then, like those of the skin and membranes of other parts of the body, are covered with different kinds of matter, presenting together immense surfaces, from which constantly issue two forces of different kinds.

The reader who has seen a common galvanic battery, cannot fail to observe that this arrangement of surfaces corresponds with that of the different metallic surfaces of the battery. He will also notice that these forces thus maintained on these membranous surfaces, exactly correspond with those necessarily maintained on different surfaces of the battery. The two forces are conducted from the two metallic surfaces to the poles of the battery by two metallic wires, and if we can now find conductors to convey the forces from the skin and different membranous surfaces to poles, the resemblance will be complete and satisfactory.

In pursuing this object we first find numerous minute threads, called nerves, penetrating the little glands of the skin, surfaces and mucous membranes, and every fibre of a muscle. On tracing these nerves, we see them uniting together and increasing in size in proportion to the distance from these surfaces, and at length conjoining with the spinal cord. The spinal cord is formed into four columns, united first with a broad base, and then with the brain.

These forces are therefore conducted from the skin and membranous surfaces and concentrated in the brain to form poles, or a motive power to put in motion this apparently complicated yet really simple machinery.

This structure, arrangement and order of the different parts of the human body were well known to Malpighi, Ruysch, Haller, Hunter and Bichat, and are recognized by every anatomist of the present age, and now present to our view a Galvanic Battery altogether superior to any ever made by man.

The cut, fig. 2, gives a general view of the nerves of the limbs, of the

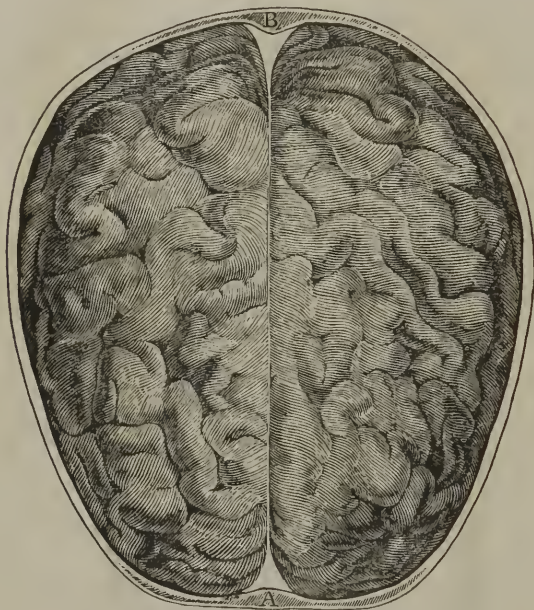
spinal cord, and of the connexion of the spinal nerves, all of which are well known to be good conductors of the Galvanic forces.

FIG. 2.



We will now examine the construction of the brain and see if we can find the situation of its magnetic poles. The upper part of the brain called the cerebrum, is divided by the longitudinal sinus from A to B,

FIG. 3.



into two hemispheres as seen in the figure, A being the front and B the back part of it. The whole presents a convoluted surface, the sulci or furrows of which extend into it a distance from a line to an inch.

On removing the brain from the skull and turning it over or reversing its position we find on its under surface an apparently complicated structure surrounded by convolutions. as seen in

FIG. 4



c c, the front part of it; *d d*, the cerebrum; *e e*, the cerebellum or little brain; *f*, the medulla oblongata or upper portion of the spinal cord; *h h*, auditory nerves; *l*, pons varolii, or great commissure of the cerebellum; *k k*, facial nerves distributed to the face; *g g*, pineal gland*; *i i*, optic nerves; *j j*, olfactory nerves.

* The Cartesian philosophers believed this gland to be the seat of the soul.

On dissecting and removing a section of the upper part of this surface by horizontal incisions, we have a fine view of the interior arrangement of the brain. We see here vegetative radiations from the centre of both lobes of the little brain C C, fig. 5, like the stems and leaves in vegetation.

FIG. 5.



Radiations are also seen to extend apparently from the third ventricle A, through the corpus callosum, or great commissure of the cerebrum E E. Radiations of the front part of the brain are also seen to converge to centres at B B, like the convolutions in the front part of the brain C C, fig. 4. These radiations are called stria, and the brain consequently said to be striated. The radiations from the centre A will be better understood by an examination of another dissection of the brain, fig. 6.

FIG. 6.



They are here seen radiating from the third ventricle or cavity *p*, into the substance of the brain, and along the medulla oblongata and spinal cord *r*, and the convolutions in the front part of the cerebrum *D D* are here seen to converge to a centre like those in fig. 4.

In dissections, the radiations are also seen extending along the nerves, like those along the optic nerves seen in this figure, and from the spinal cord along the spinal nerves connected with the organs. So that the medulla oblongata, spinal cord, and spinal nerves, with those that issue from the central portions of the brain, appear like an elongation or continuation of its stria.

In fig. 7 we have a vertical section of the brain through the convolutions, inferior ganglion *m*, and the cavity of the third ventricle, in the centre of which is seen the letter *o*. This section is made through the right, and exposes the left side of the cavity, as seen in the figure.

FIG. 7.



The radiations extend from the surface of the ventricle into the substance of the brain, like rays of light. The colour of the central part of the brain is bluish white, and in the convolutions reddish grey. In both cases they are no doubt the consequence of the presence of iron, it having been ascertained that there is iron enough in forty men to make a plough-share, and as there is ten or eleven times the quantity of blood (which is also coloured with iron,) repelled from the heart to the brain, than there is to any other part of the same size, an estimate may be formed of the quantity of iron constantly in it, and consequently of its ability to maintain magnetic poles.

On an attentive examination of these views of the structure of the brain, it will be found to have five poles. A very large one in the centre, and four small ones in the circumference. One, unseen, radiating from the centre of the cavity *o*, one in the right lobe of the cerebellum, *n* 1, and another in the left, and one in the right and front part of the cerebrum 8, and another in the left. This was seen to be an extraordinary number and arrangement of the poles, as we have been accustomed

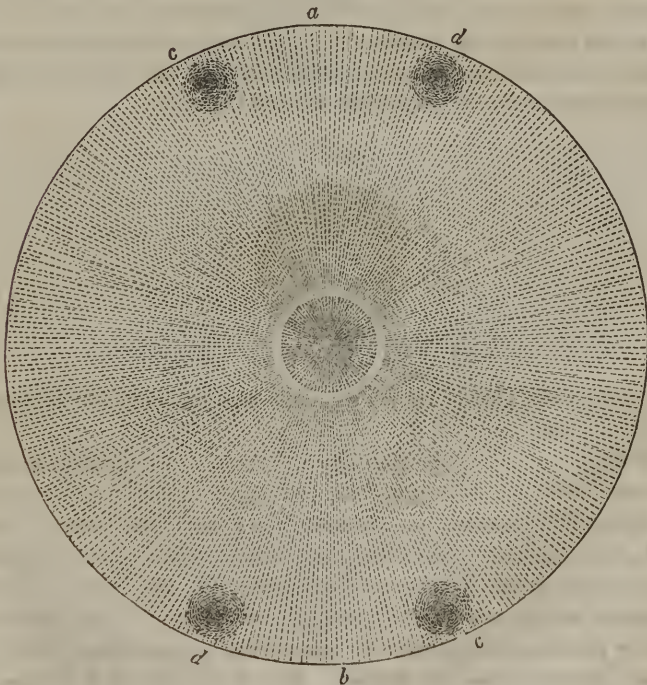
to the number and arrangement of two poles only—of a positive and a negative pole.

We must therefore see whether the magnetic forces would of themselves, without artificial aid, produce five poles in this order of arrangement, and for this purpose we may use a circular plate of steel which would correspond with a middle horizontal section of the brain. A circular saw plate, eight inches in diameter, and the tenth of an inch thick, with a hole in the centre of one inch in diameter, was accordingly subjected to actual experiment in the following manner:

The middle of the plate or disc was carefully let down in a perpendicular direction on the middle of the positive pole of the galvanic battery, and after having remained there a moment, was raised from its position in a perpendicular direction, turned over, and the opposite side of the plate placed upon and then removed from the negative pole of the battery in the same manner.

The plate was then covered with white paper, and fine iron filings were strewed over it, when they were immediately arranged by the forces in the plate in the manner seen in fig. 8.

FIG. 8.

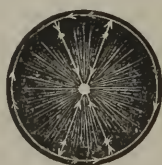


This experiment was repeated eleven times on plates of from four to fifteen inches in diameter, and always with the same result. It may therefore be inferred to be constant. It presents one large and strong pole in the centre of the plate, and four smaller and weaker poles in the circumference, like those in the brain.

A line drawn from B through A to C, in the different hemispheres of the brain, fig. 5, would make about the same angle at A, with the line of division between the two hemispheres as would a line drawn from the poles in the circumference through the centre of the plate fig. 8, with a line drawn through the pole in the centre to the circumference from *a* to *b*. The halo around the pole in the centre of the plate corresponds also with the situation and appearance of the inferior ganglion in the side of the ventricle or small cavity, fig 7, and the pole must be enthroned in the centre of the cavity *o*, like that in the centre of the space in the plate, whence it must extend its radiating influence to the poles and convolutions in the circumference of the brain.

On applying the dipping needle to these poles, that in the centre and those in the circumference at *c c*, were found to be positive, and those at *d d* negative poles. When, however, the order of magnetising on the different poles of the battery was reversed, the character of the pole in the centre was changed from a positive to a negative pole, and the positions of the positive and negative poles in the circumference were also changed; the positive occupying the positions of the negative, and the negative those of the positive poles, as seen in fig. 9.

FIG. 9.



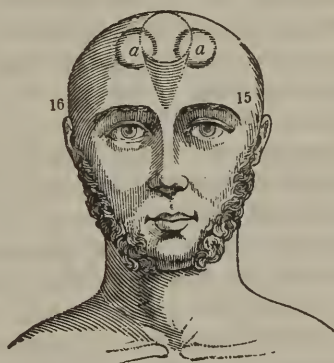
Magnetic poles always have a magnetic axis or prime meridian and a magnetic equator.

The magnetic axis of the positive and that of the negative satellites cross each other in the centre of the open space in the inside of the disc, each forming two sides of an inverted plane triangle, the base of each of which, from the form of the disc, necessarily forming a spherical side of a triangle, and as the latter is in the circle of the disc, and as this disc is a middle section of a hollow sphere, it necessarily follows that when a hollow sphere or body, more or less round, is magnetised in the same manner, inverted cones are formed. For as the disc is a section of a

sphere, so are the plane and spherical sides of the triangles, sections of inverted cones.

Magnetic poles, thus situated, would give to bodies, within their radiating influence, a form more or less round, according to the laws by which they are governed. The two poles in the two divisions of the cerebellum C C, fig. 5, accordingly give to these organs the rounded form. Phrenologists have placed the organs of causality, which investigate the phenomena of cause and effect, in the two convolutions of the brain which produce the prominences in the forehead *a a*, fig. 10.

FIG. 10.



And these are the convolutions in which the other satellites or poles are situated, as seen in fig 5, and as the right convolution is seen in No. 8, fig. 7. They have also placed the organ of comparison, which compares the observations obtained by the perceptive faculties 12, 13, 14, fig. 7, in the space between these poles, and tell us, without any knowledge of these magnetic phenomena, that they have the form of an inverted cone, as seen in this figure. From the situation of these organs, and their conformity with the magnetic phenomena of the brain, there can be little doubt that the matters and things perceived by some of the organs, and investigated and compared by others, are decided in the centre of the ventricle, and the voluntary motions and course of the body directed from that position.

These phrenological organs are largely developed, and form conspicuous prominences in the foreheads of some persons, and such individuals are seen, even by common observers, to excel others, and to be distinguished for the facility with which they compare their perceptions of facts, existences, and the qualities of bodies, and investigate the causes of phenomena.

These developements and mental manifestations have been observed by phrenologists, it appears, in a multitude of cases, by which they profess to have fully established the truth of the practical principle deduced from these, and from like observations extended to other convolutions of the brain and their functions, viz : that other conditions being equal, the relative size of the organs will measure the strength of their respective faculties.

These facts, by which they claim to be able at any time to verify the principle, appear to be well known to this school of mental philosophers ; but an explanation of the facts, or reasons for the truth of the principle, they seem never to have attempted to give. Nor could they have been successful in such an attempt, had it been made without a knowledge of the existence of these magnetic poles, and of the laws by which they are governed. But their existence being demonstrated, and the laws of magnetic action being known, what has heretofore been a sealed enigma, involved in impenetrable mystery, becomes at once so plain and simple as to be easily understood. For as no effect is produced without motion, and as motion in these organs is produced by the action of these forces, and as they repel and expand, and attract and contract, with a power proportioned to their quantities in the spaces they occupy, it follows that the power of these convolutions to repel and expand some perceptions, and attract, contract, and compare others with facility, is in proportion to their size or the spaces they occupy, modified, however, by differences in the strength of the poles, in the perfection of the conductors of these forces from the primary pole to the convolutions, and by various degrees of approximation towards perfect symmetry of organization in different individuals. The motions of these forces being perfect, according to their laws, they consequently act with the greatest facility in a perfect, and with the greatest difficulty in a very imperfect organization. We accordingly find the talents of individuals to increase in the ratio of their perfection in organization, from the most imperfect in the idiot to the most perfect in individuals of the greatest capacity. And as certain knowledge obtained through some of these convolutions is perfect in some persons, it follows that an individual having a brain perfectly developed and symetrically formed in all its parts, would be capable of, and might acquire perfect knowledge in all its departments.

Phrenologists give to these different organs, or convolutions, different names expressive of their different faculties as follows :

- No. 1. Fig 7, Amativeness, or sexual-love.
2. Philoprogenitiveness, or love of offspring.
3. Inhabitiveness, or attachment to home.
4. Concentrativeness, or power of mental concentration
5. Approbateness, or love of approbation.

No. 6. Self-esteem.

7. Firmness.

8. Reverence.

9. Benevolence.

10. Imitation.

11. Comparison, or power of comparing one thing with another

12. Eventuality, or power of observing action.

13. Individuality, or power of observing existence.

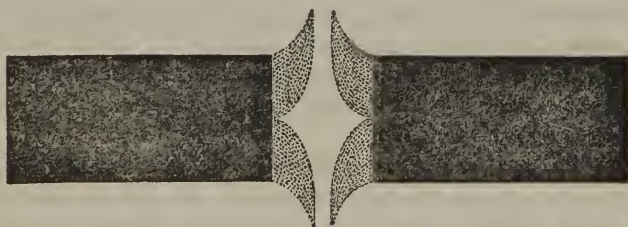
14. Language, or power of using verbal signs.

15. Tune, or power of perceiving unison and harmony of sound,
see fig. 10.

16. Destructiveness, fig. 10.

It is a matter of common observation that magnetic poles of the same denomination repel, and those of opposite denominations attract each other, and in order to ascertain the degree of force with which they repel and attract, it is found by experiments, conducted on the most rigid principles of inductive philosophy, that they repel and attract each other with a force proportioned to the quantity of these forces in given spaces, or the spaces they occupy. It is also ascertained, in the same manner, that when they repel, they expand, as seen in the case of iron filings attached to poles of the same denomination, fig. 11.

FIG. 11.



And when they attract, they contract, as seen in the case of iron filings attached to poles of opposite denominations, fig. 12.

FIG. 12.



with a force proportioned to their quantities in the spaces they occupy. The two poles, then, of the same denomination in the opposite hemispheres of the brain may, through the spinal nerves attached to these hemispheres, expand one set of muscles on one side of the body, limb, or organ, at the same time that those of the opposite denomination contract the antagonist muscles on the other; for the muscles, like the organs and nerves are necessarily double for the purpose of producing motion by their simultaneous action.

They may also expand one set of muscles by the repulsive, and contract their antagonists by the attractive force; in the same way that one metallic wire is expanded with the repulsive, and another contracted with the attractive force. Thus when by the mere exercise of an inclination, excited by a sensation, we incline to expand one set of muscles to extend a limb, we incline to contract their fellows at the same time; so that when one muscle expands, its fellow necessarily contracts; and when another contracts its fellow expands.

These motions called attracting and repelling are, in other words, the pushing and pulling motions: and if motion is produced in man and other animals by the action of these forces, we ought to be able to recognize the same motions in the fluids of the body, whether æriform or aqueous, and also in the organs by which they are moved.

On a minute examination of this subject, we find that in the formation of the organs, the same order is observed in the distribution of the membranous surfaces as in the formation of the external and internal surfaces of the body. The brain, heart, lungs, stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, kidneys, uterus, and cystis are all covered with a serous membrane, and their inner surfaces are lined with a mucous membrane. On observing the action of the air and of the lungs in breathing, we instantly recognize those motions.

In reflecting on the great power which it was necessary to give to the heart, it was easy to see that the diagram or plan for its construction must conform to that necessity. This consideration, however, presented no difficulties, for the sources from which it might derive the necessary strength and durability, under the action of these forces, were abundant and we accordingly find its strong muscles surrounded by additional membranes, presenting extensive surfaces for the accumulation of these forces.

On an attentive examination of the action of this organ, and of the motion of the blood in the arteries, we again recognize in both, and in the clearest manner these motions.

The heart is constructed and acts on the principle of the pump; the fluids being attracted through the veins and other absorbent vessels in

steady streams to the heart, with an intensity of force equal to that with which the ventricles repel them through the arteries.

Every repulsion of a fluid, in elastic bodies, produces expansions, and every attraction is succeeded by contractions of these bodies, according to a law of these forces, viz : repulsions expand, and attractions contract with powers proportioned to their quantities in given spaces.

Every repulsion of the heart, repels or pushes the fluids in the arteries, and every attraction pulls the fluids in the absorbent vessels.

The motions of the pulse correspond exactly with these laws and these motions ; for every repulsion is succeeded by an expansion in the artery, and every attraction by a contraction of it. The same phenomena is found in the hose of the fire engine when in motion. The water moves in the hose from the cistern or hydrant in a steady stream to the engine, and from the engine through the hose with the motions of the pulse.*

* “ Mr. R. Wood, of Manchester, England, has published what he considers a new theory of the circulation of the blood. He supposes that the iron, which is proved to exist in the blood of animals, is by some modification of electricity, an agent in this process, the external surface being in one electrical condition and the internal surface of the lungs in an opposite condition. The venous blood, he supposes, being in a state of electricity similar to that of the external surface is repelled from the extremities, and attracted internally ; while the arterial blood, being in a state similar to the interior, is repelled thence, and attracted to the extremities. By this explanation we are not compelled to assent to the incredible muscular force of the heart which the laws of hydraulics would require, nor to admit the expansibility and contractility of the blood vessels, which we do not perceive them to possess.”—*Medical Journal*.

CHAPTER II.

Secreting system—its organs and vessels—The secretions and chyle are all attracted to the heart, and the excretions repelled from it to the internal and external surfaces of the body—Secreting and excreting systems of the vegetable kingdom.

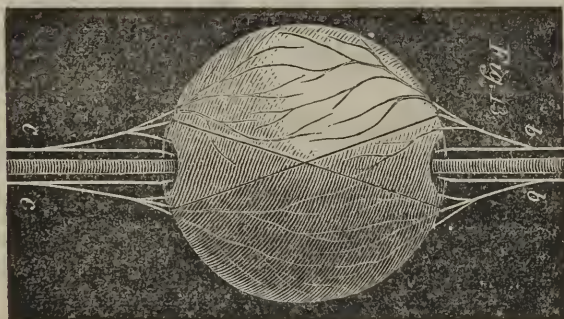
IN our first chapter we attempted to give a concise view of the motive system which was formed for the purposes of motion. The excretions, it will have been seen, are attracted from the blood and then repelled from the body. On a farther examination of the human structure, we find another system in which chyle is attracted from the mass in the intestines; lymph, from the lymphatic glands, and fluids from the stomach as well as from every other cavity of whatever size or kind in the whole structure, and conveyed to the heart. We find, therefore, one formative system in which the fluids are attracted to the centre of the body, and a motive system by which they are repelled from it.

The existence of such a system as this is indispensable, not only to furnish the fluids necessary for the support and growth of the body, but to supply the waste of those that are necessarily repelled from it, to maintain its different surfaces in positive and negative states, for the purposes of motion.

This system consists of a vast number of minute vessels taking their origin with patulous or expanded orifices in almost every part of the skin, serous and mucous membranes, and in nearly all the most minute, as well as the largest cavities of the body. They unite and increase in size as they advance from these surfaces and cavities, in proportion to distance, in two divisions, one from the upper, and the other from the lower part of the body, and at length uniting with two large veins very near the heart called *venæ cavæ*. In their course to these veins they pass into and then out of a great number of glands, varying in size from that of a small seed to a large bean, which attract from the blood and mix with

the fluids in these vessels a semi fluid called lymph, and are hence called lymphatic glands. When these are viewed through a magnifying glass, we can see the vessels and the nerves *b b* and *c c*, penetrating the gland on one side and passing out of it on the other, as seen in fig. 13.

FIG. 13.



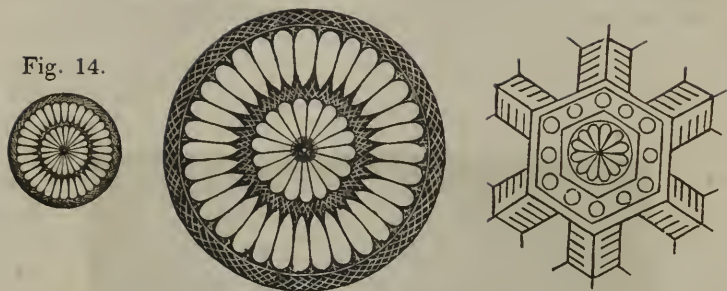
The lymph secreted by these glands is very thin, under the influence of the natural temperature of the body in health, but when it is reduced the lymph becomes more or less thick, according to the amount of the reduction, and its motion in these minute vessels becomes more or less difficult. Some of these vessels become entirely obstructed in this way, and the lymph secreted by many of these glands, is accumulated in them in consequence of these obstructions by which the glands themselves are expanded.

By these accumulations the glands are sometimes enlarged in various parts of the body, to the size of that seen in the figure, before they cease secreting, when the accumulated lymph begins to harden down, and sometimes in a few weeks or a few months becomes as hard as old cheese, and looks, as well as cuts like it. On opening the gland with a scalpel in this state, its interior presents a beautiful conglobate arrangement of the acini, as seen in fig. 14, and as the same is seen through a magnifying glass, fig. 15.

FIG. 15.

FIG. 16.

Fig. 14.



The organization, it will be seen, is geometrical, and constitutes a beautiful comparison with the conglobate form of snow, as seen through a microscope, Fig. 16, constructed geometrically in the atmosphere with the same forces that produce motion in the gland.

There are two classes of these glands in regard to size and situation which are connected with the brain, through the spinal cord, by the nerves of sensation, while the mucous glands of the mucous and mucoserous membranes are connected with it, through the same channel, by the motor nerves or nerves of motion. The lymphatic glands of the largest class are situated in places near the structures to which they belong, and are called by different names, according mostly with the names given to the places in which they are found, while their satellites, with which they are connected, or those of the smallest and most numerous class are situated in the substance of the structures.

The thymus gland of the first class is situated under the sternum or breast bone,—assists in the office of secretion for the infant, and disappears at an age when every other part of the animal system becomes perfectly developed. The pineal gland is situated in the brain, glandula concatenatæ or series of glands in the neck, the thyroid gland upon the cricoid cartilage in the lower and front part of the neck, the bronchial around the bronchial tubes, the cardiac near the heart, the axillary in the armpits, the dorsal along the dorsal, and lumbar along the lumbar vertebræ, the mesenteric in the mesentery or caul attached to the stomach and intestines, the pelvic in the pelvis, the sacral in the sacrum, the inguinal in the groin, and popliteal in the ham, &c.

The series of these glands along the neck with some of their satellites, together with the principal nerves of the neck and face with which they are connected, may be seen in Fig. 17.

FIG. 17.



This series, with that on the left side of the neck, is continued along the whole length of the spine under the names of dorsal, lumbar, and sacral glands before noticed.

On an examination of the fluid that has passed through these glands on its way to the heart, with a magnifying glass, it is found to contain a great number of minute round bodies of a white or milky colour, which are accumulated in the blood and form its globules. And as every part of the body is found to be made up of minute round bodies connected together by connecting substance, there can be no doubt that they are formed in these conglobate glands, after the pattern of their acini.

These positive secretions, with the chyle from the intestines, are attracted to the heart, and then repelled from it through the arteries to be deposited for the renewal and growth of the body, as well as for supplying the excreting system with the necessary fluids for excretion, and the secreting system for secretion.

A full and constant supply of these secretions or round elementary bodies and connecting substance, was necessary to maintain the body in a healthy state, and as the supply through these glands was liable to interruptions from various causes, a large organ, called the spleen, was constructed with acini to secrete the same fluids, and furnish at all times the necessary quantities for the exigencies of the body.

We sometimes eat, and at the same or other times, drink more than is necessary to supply the wants of the secreting and excreting systems, or more than they can secrete or excrete ; and as this excess or superabundance must, with that which was necessary, be attracted into the circulating mass of fluids, it was necessary to have other organs to separate the excess of positive and negative matter ; for under other circumstances the body would be soon overloaded with matter, and motion would consequently cease.

The liver was therefore formed to separate the superabundance of positive, and the kidneys, the superabundance of negative matter.

The positive matter thus excreted might be, and is accumulated first in a cistern or gall bladder, and then conveyed through a tube into the intestines, and mixed with other positive matter there ; but it would not do to have the negative matter excreted by the kidneys, and accumulated in its cistern or bladder, conveyed through a tube into the intestines, because it was necessary to keep them constantly covered with positive matter, and it was consequently conveyed to the surface in another direction.

Plants have a similar secreting system ; the fibrous or hairy roots of plants are vessels with open orifices, through which nutritious matters are attracted from the earth to the bulbs or poles of their roots, and are thence repelled in other vessels through the whole of the cellular and vascular tissues of the plant, terminating in the vasa propria and conglobate glands, which secrete the peculiar fluids of the species.

These fluids are magnetised and changed from the positive to the ne-

gative state in the leaves and buds or lungs of the plants, which attract and repel the air through appropriate tubes, and are then attracted to their bulbs to be again repelled from them as before, and deposited for their nourishment and growth.

Plants have also an excreting system in their skin or bark, as well as in membranes, similar to those of animals, and while those on the surface are maintained like those of animals in a negative state, those of their internal surfaces are maintained in a positive state. Their excretions from their globate glands in the bark and membranes, are like those of the different species of animals different in different species.

The calyx and stalks of the moss rose, as well as of many others of the same species, are more or less covered with prominent glands, from which is repelled an aromatic fluid.

Their fragrance or perfume, and that of the different kinds of willow, with the geraniums, as well as other nectariferous flowers of the higher orders of plants, are like those of the higher orders of animals, the productions of their excreting systems, and form, like theirs, a delightful contrast with the disgusting odours from the same systems in the noxious and lower orders of the vegetable, as well as of the animal kingdom.

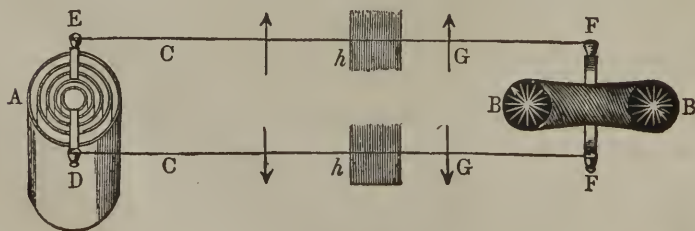
CHAPTER III.

Magnetic forces innate in every kind of matter—Galvanic Battery—The principles of, the same as the Animal Battery—The forces collected from the surfaces of membranes identical with those collected from the surfaces of copper and zinc—Are more powerful in an organized than in an unorganized state—Form of organized forces geometrical—Sound and sensation produced by the action of these forces—Their power, velocity, and tenuity—Produce sensation, inclination, and motion.

THE forces elicited from different kind of matter, and known by the names of electricity, magnetism, and galvanism, are now believed, by scientific men, to be the same, their effects only being varied by common causes; and there can now be no doubt that they are innate in every kind of matter, either in an organized or unorganized state, in quantities proportioned to the density of the matter or other ability to retain them; the quantity obtained from even one drop of water having been found sufficient to put a small battery in motion.

The common galvanic battery was first constructed by Galvani, and hence called the Galvanic battery, fig. 18.

FIG. 18.



It is in two parts. A is the battery, and B B the poles connected with the battery A by two copper wires C C. The battery is constructed with alternate circles or layers of sheet copper and sheet zinc. The circles of copper are connected at D, and the circles of zinc at E. These connections terminate in thimbles, in which mercury is placed, to cover the ends of the copper wires, and connect them with the magnet.

The poles of the battery B B are made of round soft iron, bent in the form of a horse-shoe, and then wound with six coils of copper wire, covered first with oiled silk, and terminating in thimbles, as seen at F F. If the battery A be now placed in a jar of water in which a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid has been poured, the acid begins to act upon the circles of copper and zinc, and the two latent forces being liberated by this action, are attracted separately along the opposite wires to the poles of the battery. The pole which is connected with the copper circles will be positive, and that connected with the zinc will be negative.

Iron and steel rings, discs, and iron and steel of any other form can be magnetised on the poles of such a battery, and one or more poles communicated from them to these metallic instruments, and from these to others.

A disc of saw plate, fifteen inches in diameter, and a tenth of an inch thick, drawn across the positive pole of the battery, on the line from *a* to *b*, fig. 19, is magnetised in the manner seen in the figure.

FIG 19.



It has three poles ; a positive pole *b*, and two negative poles *c c*, and they have a magnetic axis extending from *c c* to *b*, in the form of the letter Y, and also a magnetic equator of the same form, extending from *d d* to *a*.

When the disc is thus magnetised on the negative pole of the battery, we find the same number of poles in the same situations, and the same form of the magnetic axis and magnetic equator, but the order or relative situation of the respective poles of opposite denominations is reversed, for a negative pole occupies the position of the positive, and two positive poles the position of the negative poles. We have, in this case, two inverted triangles, as in the case of the disc, fig. 9, magnetized on both poles of the battery, and the angles of the plane triangular sides of these triangles, with the line from *a* to *b* is the same as in fig. 9, while the magnetic character of the sides of these triangles is reversed—they being both a magnetic axis in the first case, while in the last, one is a magnetic axis, and the other a magnetic equator—the positive forces occupying the space inclosed in the latter triangle, and the negative forces the remaining part of the disc, as seen in the figure.

If we place a small compass on either of the wires of the battery, the needle will obey two opposite forces, called the resultant forces, *h h* projected at right angles to it, and not the one force which magnetized or *organized* the latent forces in the wire, and will point at right angles to it, as seen at *G G*. fig. 18.

The needle is magnetized with two opposite forces and obeys the two opposite resultant forces, and not the one force passing along the wire. So if one wire only is connected with a pole of the battery there is no motion of either force along the wire, but it commences at the moment the other wire is connected with the opposite pole, and demonstrates the axiom that there is never any motion without the action of both these forces at the same time.

The principle on which this battery is constructed is the same as that of the human battery described in our first chapter, the only difference being in the number of the different surfaces, conductors and poles.

The forces collected from the surfaces of the mucous and serous membranes, including the skin and conducted to the brain, are identical with those collected from the surfaces of the circles of copper and zinc, and conducted to the poles of the battery, as seen in the following article copied from the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, for January, 1837.

On the Chemical Properties of the Secretions in Health and in Disease; and on the Existence of Electrical Currents in Organised Bodies, induced by the Acidity and Alcalinity of their different Membranous Surfaces.

M. Donne, whom we have had repeatedly occasion to mention with praise, is the author of some curious—would that we could add, well ascertained—statements on this subject.

All that we propose to do, is merely to present to our readers the leading results of his enquiries. They are contained in the following corollaries.

1. The whole of the tegumentary surface secretes an acid humour. It is however to be noticed that the sweat, instead of being, as it is generally stated, more acid in the axilla, and around the organs of generation, than in other parts, is frequently of an alkaline character.

2. The alimentary canal, from the mouth to the anus, except the stomach, (the gastric juice of which is strongly acid, as has been proved by Prout, Tiedeman, and Geminlin,) secretes an alkaline mucus. Thus the saliva, and also the mucus of the pharynx and œsophagus, as far as the cardia, and of the intestinal canal from the pylorus to the anus, are alkaline in health; and becomes acid only in consequence of disease.

3. The serous and synovial membranes secrete an alkaline fluid: in disease, it sometimes becomes acid.

4. The external acid, and internal alkaline membranes of the body, represent the two poles of a galvanic pile, whose effects are appreciable by a galvanometer. For, if one of the conductors of this instrument be placed in contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth, and the other conductor be applied to the skin, the magnetic needle will be found to shew a deviation of 15 to 20, or even 50 degrees; and the direction of the needle proves that the mucous or alkaline membrane indicates a negative electricity, and the cutaneous or acid membrane a positive electricity.

5. Independently of these two great surfaces, exhibiting opposite electrical states, there are other smaller cognate systems, which are similarly opposed. Between the stomach, for example, and the liver, we may discover energetic electrical currents.

6. The acid humours of the system may become alkaline, and the alkaline may become acid, in a state of disease.

7. An abnormal acidity is usually the result of a phlegmasia; and this change may take place in an organ, at a distance from the inflamed part;—thus the saliva becomes strongly acid in gastritis.

8. The acid, developed during the existence of inflammatory disease appears to be most frequently the hydro-chloric. The presence of this acid may very possibly determine the coagulation of the albuminous part of the lymph, or serosity, which abounds in all inflamed structures; and we know that this coagulation is the cause of the false membranes, of specks and opacities of the cornea, and of the induration and hypertrophy of many parenchymatous organs.

Purulent matter is produced by the action of an acid upon albuminous lymph:—it is a species of combination of acid and albumen. Although we cannot always discover traces of a free acid in inflammatory effusions, and although pus does not always redden the blue paper of turnsol, we are to remember that by far the greater number of the humours of an animal body in health are strongly alkaline, and that in this way the generation of acid in disease may be masked or concealed for some time, in consequence of the neutralising of the original or primary alkali.

9. The alterations in the chemical nature of the secretions must necessarily react on the different functions of the system. They will be found to constitute an interesting group of lesions, or symptoms hitherto but little regarded, and the diligent investigation of which may very possibly lead to some important therapeutic results.

These changes will probably be found to induce certain modifications in the electrical currents, which exist between the different organs of the economy.

The needle it will be seen, obeys the forces of these different surfaces like those from the surfaces of the copper and zinc in the battery.

When the body is highly charged with these forces, consecutive poles are sometimes formed in the ends of the fingers, which the needle obeys

like the pole of the magnet, and they also sometimes give out sparks, like the battery, or the electrical machine, as will be seen by the following scrap :—

AN ELECTRIFIED LADY.—A correspondent of a late number of *Silliman's Journal*, states that on the evening of January 28th, 1839, during a somewhat extraordinary display of the northern lights, a respectable lady became so highly charged with electricity, as to give out vivid electrical sparks from the end of each finger, to the face of each of the company present. This did not cease with the heavenly phenomenon, but continued several months, during which time she was constantly charged and giving off electrical sparks to every conductor she approached. This was extremely vexatious, as she could not touch the stove or any metallic utensil, without first giving off an electrical spark, with the consequent twinge. The state most favorable to this phenomenon was an atmosphere of about eighty degrees Fh., moderate exercise and social enjoyment. It disappeared in an atmosphere approaching zero, and under the debilitating effects of fear. When seated by the stove, reading, with her feet upon the fender, she gave sparks at the rate of three or four a minute ; and under the most favorable circumstances, a spark that could be seen, heard, or felt, passed every second ! She could charge others in the same way when insulated, who could then give sparks to others. To make it satisfactory that her dress did not produce it, it was changed to cotton, and woollen, without altering the phenomenon. The lady is about thirty, of sedentary pursuits, and delicate state of health, having for two years previously, suffered from acute rheumatism and neuralgic affections, with peculiar symptoms.

We know that the two magnetic forces pervade every kind of matter from the fact that unmagnetized substances of the same kind repel, and that opposite kinds attract each other. The power with which they repel and attract is very weak however compared to that which is exerted by magnetized matter.

If we divide the inside of an earthen cup securely by a piece of bladder and then fill one side of it with water and pour a little of the same fluid with which a little acid has been mixed into the other side, the water in the former will be slowly attracted through the bladder, into the latter division, and is called capillary attraction ; but if the wires from the galvanic battery are immersed in the different fluids, the fluid in the former is quickly attracted into the latter division. So the effect of unmagnetized iron and steel upon the magnetic needle is very little, but when they are magnetized or in other words organized with these forces, the effect upon it is seen to be very great.

When these forces are thus organized, they impart in geometrical figures according to their laws, a knowledge that is mathematical and therefore perfect, and like a thing of life this organized knowledge is easily destroyed by a blow.

Sound is produced by the action of the magnetic forces on organs constructed for this and other purposes, as the lungs, larynx, &c. Musical instruments are therefore necessarily formed to produce all the varieties

of sound by the action of these forces ; and we hear the thunder produced by them when they burst from their confinement in the cannon, and from the clouds in the heavens.

Sensation is also produced by the action of these forces on the organs of sensation, such as the papillary glands of the skin and muco-serous membranes of the tongue, nose, eyes, &c.

Different sensations are necessarily produced by the application of different forms and states of different kinds of matter to the papillary glands of one form, of one kind and of one state, as in the application of a round or pointed body to the skin, either in a neutral or a very warm or cold state.

When this order is reversed, and the papillary glands are, from disease, more or less enlarged and altered in form and structure, sensation is increased in them by the accumulation of these forces. In this case, the natural round papillary form of these forces is retained, while that of the gland is altered. The sensibility of the gland is not therefore diminished, but is increased in proportion to the number of these forms or the quantity of these forces accumulated in it. Sensation, then, is in these forces, which are the foundations of the ultimate atoms of matter, and not in the matter or structure of the glands, and is as perfect in its opposite emotions of pleasure and pain, as magnetism is in its opposite characters of repulsion and attraction. Inclinations, agreeable or disagreeable, are concomitant of and belong to the opposite qualities of the sensations, like the expansions to the repulsions and the contractions to the attractions, and they follow them in the same order.

Sensation, inclination, motion, and form are then, in this order, the attributes of these male and female forces, and are the agents by which all nature is formed and animated ; by which the stars, sun, earth, planets, and their satellites were formed, animated, and are moved in orbits with unerring precision, and by which all the orders, genera, species and varieties of the vegetable and animal kingdoms were formed with a precision, and adorned with a beauty that defies imitation.

Nothing can therefore equal the adaptation of these forces to produce such results ; for besides their unlimited power, which can make a world tremble like a leaf, the great velocity of their motions and their great and almost inconceivable tenuity, enable them to penetrate the most minute orifices, and construct an infinite variety of bodies of every form and size, and produce motion in the smallest with the same geometrical accuracy as in the largest structures.

The subject of sensation, inclination, and motion in this order, is so interesting as to induce me to dwell further upon it, and copy from my case-book the following interesting case to illustrate these phenomena,

in which these forces are made to pass from one gland to another in a different part of the body, and produce sensation, inclination, and consequent motion

The examination of this case was commenced and continued as stated, without any previous knowledge of it or of the persons present.

Mrs. J. P. of Fairfield, Butler Co., Ohio, of good constitution, light complexion, and naturally full habit, aged 22 years.

Called to see her January 11th, 1835. She had a swelling on the right side of her neck and face, which commenced about the 10th of November last, and had been out of health about three years.

Suspecting tubercula, and without making further enquiries, and in the presence of a number of gentlemen and ladies, I commenced an examination of the lymphatic glands along both sides of the spine, and first with those of the first cervical vertebræ (joint of the neck next to the head,) and pressed with the finger upon one lying close to the right side of the vertebræ, and of the size of a very small bean. This pressure produced a scream from severe spasmodic pain, which on every repetition darted violently, and with the rapidity of lightning, into the external cervical and submaxillary tubercles, and into the upper jaw, ear, and right side of the head. On her complaining of its darting also into her throat, I examined it, and found two tubercles rising conspicuously in the right tonsil, and one in the gum of the upper jaw, all of which were very sore, and also painful under pressure. I now applied pressure in the same way to these cervical and submaxillary tubercles on the side of the neck and the under jaw, which produced the same kind of pain in them, and which at every repetition of the pressure, darted violently along the neck and under the clavicle, (collar bone,) into the upper portion of the right lung. I now applied pressure to the left side of the first vertebræ, on a still smaller tubercle, and she screamed again, and pointed her finger to the spot *the pain darted to*, on the upper portion of the left side of the neck; and on examination I found there a large submaxillary tubercle, and on applying pressure to this, the scream was again repeated, and she at the same time applied her hand to the left breast or mamma, and then pointed out the course of the pain from the tubercle (enlarged gland) along the neck and under the clavicle into the breast. I now examined the breast, and found it every where literally crammed with tubercles of the size of peas; it was one third larger than the right; colour of the skin natural. The other breast flaccid every where, and neither gland or tubercle to be felt in it or in the axilla of the left side.

The small tubercles along the right side of the other cervical vertebræ were sore or tender, and pressure on the upper ones sent darting pains into the right side of the neck, and on the left side of the lower one

into the region of the heart, and checked her breathing. Pressure applied now on the sides of the first, second, third, and fourth dorsal (joints of the back between the shoulders) produced pain which darted into the stomach; and on the second, third, fourth, and fifth lumbar, produced the most severe spasmodic pain, which darted violently into the uterus. Pressure on the sides of the other vertebræ produced no pain or effect whatever.

The same effect is frequently produced by pressure on these enlarged lymphatic glands in other cases, and I have, in many instances, applied the wire from the Galvanic battery to these tubercles in an active state of disease, when these forces would dart from one tubercle to an organ in the same manner as when pressed upon by the finger or thumb.

In experiments made on living animals, it is ascertained that if a principal nerve leading to and belonging to the stomach be severed with a scalpel, digestion ceases, but when that portion of it next to the stomach is connected with the wire of a Galvanic battery, digestion commences and progresses in the same manner as it did before the nerve was separated.

When the wire from the battery has been connected with the nerves of criminals, soon after they have been executed strong muscular action has uniformly commenced, evinced by violent contortions of the limbs, of the muscles of the face, and even breathing has sometimes commenced, accompanied with its natural sound.

These evidences are perfectly conclusive in regard to the identity of the magnetic forces with those that produce sensation, inclination, and motion in man and other animals, which with a great variety of other evidences afford interesting and beautiful illustrations of the action of the hitherto undefined and apparently undefinable nervous fluid, spirit or vital principle of physiologists.

CHAPTER IV.

Application of the motive power of the human body to determine the character of a large class of chronic diseases of the organs and limbs—Symptoms produced by it invariable—Cause of the symptoms—Tuberculations—Cause of the tuberculations.

WE have in the former chapters given a concise view of the construction and of the motive power of the human body, as well as of the laws by which that power is governed. It now becomes a matter of interesting enquiry, to ascertain whether a knowledge of them can be applied to useful purposes for the benefit of mankind? The answer must be in the affirmative; for by adding to our general stock of knowledge, we elevate the character of our species, we add much to and increase our ability to attain more perfect information in its several departments.—Among these, the knowledge by which we are enabled to repair the different parts of the human structure, when they are out of order, and to maintain them in a perfect or healthy state is of the very first importance. And as the different structures are subject to different injuries, it becomes a matter of great importance to ascertain their natures, because different materials will be required to repair the different injuries to the different structures.

These injuries may be very naturally divided into three or four classes, the nature of all which may be invariably known by certain phenomena produced by the action of these forces.

The nature or symptoms of the injury, or of the disease in one of these classes called hypertrophy or chronic enlargement of the internal structures or organs may be known by the action of these *forces* under pressure.

In order to determine whether a person is affected with tubercular disease of the organs, we press with a finger or thumb on the vertebral spaces along the spine. If the person has the disease, there will be a place or places along the spine where pressure will produce pain. This pain, however, will be a mere tenderness of the part where pressure is made, in the *passive* state of the disease; but when the disease is *active*, this pain, (produced by pressure) will dart into the diseased organ with a violence which increases with the intensity of the disease.

We know, therefore, that if pressure on any of these spaces produces pain, the person must have the disease, because the secreting glands in the organs connected by their appropriate chain of nerves with these spaces must be enlarged and irritable when pain is so produced.

In order to determine whether the disease affects any part of the head, we press on the back part and sides of the first joint of the neck, and under the jaws. See Fig. 20.

In determining whether one or both lungs are tuberculated, it is necessary to press on the spaces on both sides of the last cervical or large and last joint of the neck and first dorsal, or first joint of the back; and if pressure on the right side produces pain, the right lung is tuberculated; but if pain is produced by pressure on the left side, the left lung may be tuberculated, or it may be the heart instead of the lung which is tuberculated, and produces this symptom, or both may have the same disease at the same time. In order to determine which is diseased, we may inquire whether the patient has a cough and expectorates, and whether he be subject to a hard beating of the heart. If he has cough and expectoration, the left lung is tuberculated, but if he has no cough, the heart, on examination, will be found to beat much harder than natural, and the sound of its action will be loud, and precisely like that of the churn, in churning.

In *tubercula* of the stomach, and its immediate appendages, called dyspepsia, pressure between the 2d, 3d, and 4th, and sometimes 5th and 6th dorsal spaces, (counting from the last or large joint of the neck,) produces pain.

In *tubercula* of the liver, called *chronic inflammation* of the liver, or *liver complaint*, pain is produced by pressing on the right side, between the 7th and 8th, and 8th and 9th dorsal spaces, and directly opposite to the lower part of the right shoulder blade.

In *tubercula* of the spleen, pain is produced by pressure on the left side of the last named, or 7th and 8th, and 8th and 9th dorsal spaces, and opposite to the lower part of the left shoulder blade.

In *tubercula* of the right kidney, pain is produced by pressure on the right side of the space between the 12th or last dorsal, and first lumbar vertebræ, and in *tubercula* of the left kidney, pain is produced by pressure on the left side of the 12th dorsal and 1st lumbar.

In *tubercula* of the uterus, called leucorrhœa, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, and menorrhagia, pain is produced by pressure, between the 2d and 3d, and 3d and 4th, and sometimes 4th and 5th lumbar spaces, or between all the joints of the small of the back, except the 1st and 2d.

In *tubercula* of the genital organs, pain is produced by pressure, between the 5th or last lumbar space, and the os-coccyx.

This pain, produced by pressure, is always more or less severe, in proportion to the severity of the disease. If there is but little disease, the pressure will produce but little pain; but if there is much disease, the pain will be severe.

The disease, in whatever organ it may be, is always either *active*, or *passive*, and if it is *active*, when such pressure is made, *this pain, on every repetition of the pressure, will dart into the diseased organ, with a force or violence, proportioned to the intensity of the disease.*

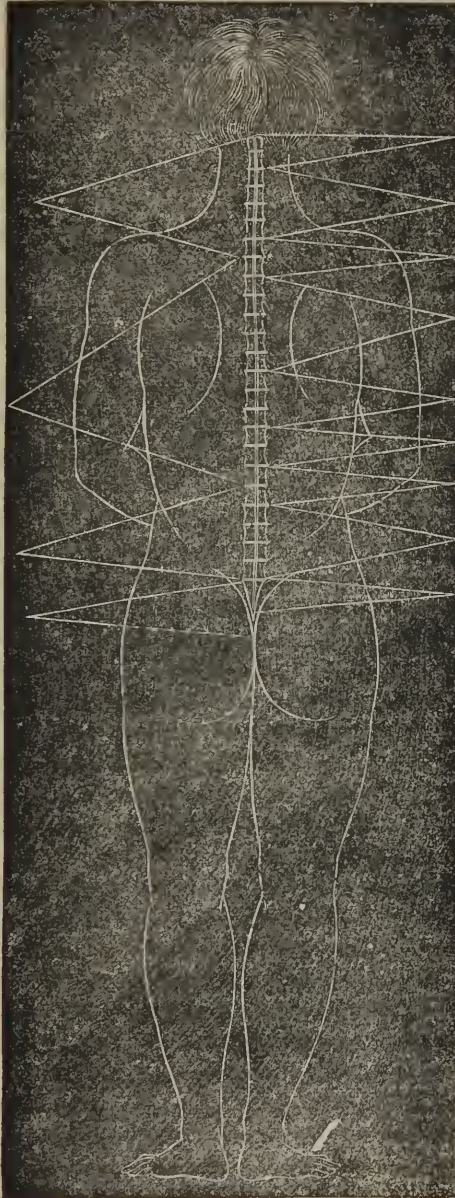
FIG. 20.

Cervical vertebræ.

Dorsal vertebræ.

Lumbar vertebræ.

Os coccyx.



Press here to find
symptoms of tuber-
cula of the head,
throat, and tongue.

Here to find them of
the arms.

Here to find them
of the lungs, and
heart.

Here to find them
of the stomach and
large intestines.

Here to find them of
the liver.

Here to find them of
the small intestines.

Here to find them of
the kidneys.

Here to find them of
the uterus.

And here to find
them of the genital
organs.

These are the natural and scientific symptoms of the disease in its active and passive state in the organs—they are produced by natural causes, and are very plain, *invariable*, and easily understood.

When the disease has commenced in one organ or limb, it is frequently propagated from that to another organ or limb, as in the case of Mrs. J. P.—cases in which it is propagated from the tonsils and uvula to the lungs, and from the stomach to the lungs, and from the liver to the stomach, and from the uterus to the ankles, legs, and stomach, are very common.

In distinguishing the disease, and in tracing it in the different organs and limbs, I commenced and pursued the examinations as detailed in the cases appended to this work as I commonly do, without any previous knowledge of them. Any person of common education and capacity may easily distinguish the disease in the same way, in any of the organs or limbs.

In examining patients with chronic diseases, it should not be forgotten that the disease is sometimes in an active, but *most commonly* in a passive state. If the disease were constantly in an active state, patients would die with it in a few weeks, like those with acute diseases, instead of living as they do months, and sometimes years. We can always tell, in an instant, whether it is in an active or passive state, in the organs, by pressure in the proper places on the spine. If the disease is active, the pain produced by the pressure will dart into the diseased organ with a violence proportioned to the intensity of the disease, but if it is in a passive state, pressure produces pain in the spine only, which does not dart into the diseased organ as in its active state, but is more or less severe in proportion to the progress of the disease.

In many cases of the disease affecting the different organs, pain more or less severe is felt along the vertebræ, when none is felt in the diseased organ. We frequently find the same phenomenon in disease of the hip-joint, where the pain is in the knee instead of the hip.

Patients consequently refer the disease to the place where the pain is felt, and some physicians who have no more knowledge than they, agree with them, and apply their remedies to the same place. Large blisters have been applied to the knee, and cupping, blistering, setons, issues and the moxa to the spine in such cases without mercy during many months, and an enormous amount of suffering has been frequently endured in this way with little or no benefit to the patient.

Pain is also produced by pressure on the chronic enlargements or white swellings of the joints and limbs.

In these cases large tubercles, as well as smaller ones will be found on one or both sides of the neck or groin, and always on the same side with the disease.

CAUSE OF THE SYMPTOMS.

When, in the last stage of this disease, motion ceases in these organs, or death ensues, we find, on examination, that they are all enlarged, thickened or swollen, and their specific gravity much increased. On a further examination we find the primary lymphatic glands attached to the organs with the subsidiary glands in their substance, as also, those of the series along the side of the spine, with their satellites (connected with the organs through the spinal nerves) tuberculated.

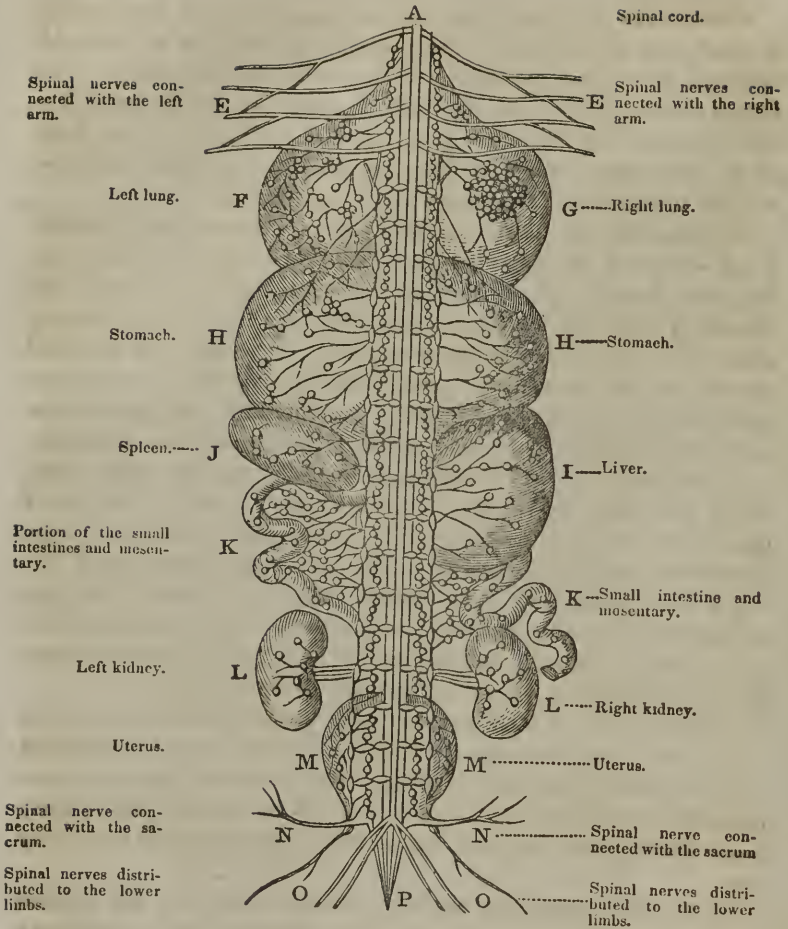
In tubercula of the lungs, or consumption, the tubercles are generally found occupying the upper portion of the lungs, and the left lung more frequently than the right. They are frequently formed in clusters, like clusters of grapes, as may be seen at F and G in Fig. 21, (representing a back view of the organs, spinal cord, and its connection with the spinal nerves, the great sympathetic nerves, with the ganglions or consecutive poles and series of lymphatic glands). At other times, the tubercles are seen either thinly scattered about in one, or in one and a part of another, or in both lungs; but at other times one or both lungs are nearly everywhere filled with them, and are in this organ generally of the size of peas, when they have arrived to their mature state. They then begin to soften in the middle, when the whole mass is gradually changed into a thin fluid, mixed with cheesy matter, which soon makes its way into the bronchial or air tubes, and excites cough and expectoration of tuberculous matter. Sometimes, however, although rarely, it makes its way into the cavity of the pleura, and produces pneumato-thorax.

In the cases where there are only a few tubercles in the lungs, and at a sufficient distance to prevent them from breaking into each other, and one or two soften down, and produce a small excavation, they do not necessarily endanger life; for in such cases patients may, and do live many years, although they may have two or three such excavations form every year.

In the cases where they are in clusters, and after one has softened down and produced a small excavation, others adjoining it soften down and break into it, and in a few days or weeks, produce in this way excavations proportioned to the size of the clusters; and these may be from half an inch to two inches in diameter; and when the whole of one or both lungs are nearly everywhere crowded with tubercles in a mature state, a large excavation is generally formed, which might contain an orange.

Hæmoptysis or hemorrhage from the lungs, frequently accompanies consumption; and when blood is raised in small quantities, not much exceeding a wine glass full, it is generally exuded from the mucous mem-

Fig. 21.



brane of the bronchia, in place of its ordinary excretions, and is commonly a slight affection requiring little or no attention; but when raised in larger quantities, it is almost always the consequence of the effusion of blood into the air cells; and is an affection which, from its exact resemblance to the effusion of blood in the brain, in apoplexy, is now called pulmonary apoplexy.

These glands, around which the blood has been effused, are larger than natural, and are in clusters, and occupy a circumscribed space, commonly from one to three inches in diameter, in the centre of which a clot of blood is sometimes found.

Young people who lead a sedentary life, and do not consequently give to all their muscles, or the connecting substance of the organs, that exercise which is necessary to health, are very subject to hemorrhage from the lungs. The muscles and connecting substance do not have their natural exercise, and consequently do not get their natural portion of nourishment from the secreting organs. They become soft and weak, while the secretions or nourishment which should have been absorbed by them accumulate in the secreting organs, and distend them. The blood accumulates in the vessels around them, and bursts from the feeble barriers or connecting substance and muscles with which they are surrounded. The blood consequently either gushes from the lungs, when the patients generally linger a few months, or the heart or some of its large vessels give way, and they instantly sink never to rise again.

Hemorrhage from the lungs may also be produced by an aneurism breaking into the bronchia, or by the rupture of a blood vessel in an excavation; but these cases are very rare, and are quickly followed by death.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS should not be confounded, as it frequently is, with tubercular consumption. It can always be distinguished from the latter disease by the absence of the symptoms we have given to distinguish it: Pressure on the space between the 7th and last cervical vertebræ, and first dorsal, produces no pain or effect whatever in chronic bronchitis, or pulmonary catarrh, as it is sometimes called, and dissections show it to be a chronic disease of the mucous glands of the membrane that lines the inside of the bronchial or air tubes of the lungs, which have no connection with the nerves of sensation.

The mucous membranes, therefore, have really no sensibility; and all their apparent sensibility is the consequence of the presence of the papillary lymphatic glands which rise from the serous membranes, conspicuously through them in some places, for the purposes of sensation, as in the tongue, nose, and genital organs.

In tubercula of the heart, its power or force is increased in the first stage of the disease, in consequence of the thickening and hardening of its walls, which either terminates in an effusion from its serous surface, and consequent dropsy of the chest, or in the last stage begins to soften down, become weak, till at length the blood bursts through its feeble barriers into the pericardium. In tubercula of the stomach H.H., called dyspepsia, the tubercles are generally small, and are found thinly scattered about in its membranes and in clusters, as seen in the figure, producing a thickening of the organ in patches of a size and number according with the dimensions of the clusters.

In tubercula of the liver I. the tubercles are sometimes in clusters,

and at other times only a few are found in it, as is frequently seen in the tuberculated livers of cattle and hogs.

Adhesions of the tuberculated portions of this organ are sometimes formed with the intestines, stomach, or peritoneum, through which tuberculous matter from its abscesses is discharged into the intestines, stomach, or on to the surface of the body.

In tubercula of the spleen J. and the kidneys L.L., the tuberculations are similar to those observed in the liver, and need not be repeated.

In tubercula of the intestines K.K., the disease is always found most intense in the small intestines, in consequence of their intimate connection with the mesenteric glands, involved in the same disease with their satellites in the membranes of these intestines at the same time. The tubercles are found more or less thinly scattered about in them, and in clusters, producing a thickening of these intestines in patches like those of the stomach, and at last terminate in ulceration.

In tubercula of the uterus M.M., called in its different stages amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, and chlorosis, the tubercles are in different cases found in different parts of it, sometimes in its body, at other times in its neck, and frequently in both, producing a thickening of its body, neck, and membranes, with an enlargement of a part or of the whole organ.

A suppression of the catamenia, more or less complete, or a mucous discharge from its mucous membrane, a muco-serous discharge from both the mucous and serous membranes, with prolapsus uteri, ulceration or hemorrhage are the uniform consequences of these tuberculations, involving either the whole or different parts of the structure.

In tubercula of the muscles, called in its first stage chronic rheumatism, the tubercles are generally found near the extremities of the muscles, or near the joints, and in its last stage in the fascia or membranes enclosing the muscles.

The swellings that arise over these tubercles, from the accumulation of their secretions in the lymphatic vessels, are soft and puffy, without discolouration of the skin, and are hence called white swellings, when affecting the limbs or joints of the limbs. They are, however, sometimes called by other names, when the disease appears along the joints of the spinal column, as King's evil in the neck, curvature and distortion of the spine, spinal disease, spinal irritation, nervous disease, and nervous irritation of the spine, showing most conclusively an entire want of knowledge of the true character of the disease.

These swellings terminate in ulceration or abscess, and generally discharge their tuberculous matter upon the surfaces of the joints or limbs. The bones, like every other part of the body, are formed with the round

elementary bodies, including the lymphatic and other glands, with their vessels and nerves, but have a solid instead of the soft and elastic connecting substance of the organs, membranes, muscles, and skin, for the purpose of covering and protecting some, and of supporting every part of the whole system. When the disease commences in them, it goes through its natural order as it does in the organs, membranes, muscles, and skin, of tuberculation, swelling, and ulceration or abscess. In its active state, in bones of very hard texture, the pain is sometimes very violent, and of the kind called spasmodic, in consequence of their slow and difficult expansion; but there is generally but little pain, with long intervals of ease; and when, in the course of the disease, the elementary organs of which the bones are formed, are destroyed by ulceration, the small excavations, once occupied by them, are very conspicuous, and the channels of their vessels and nerves easily traced.

CAUSE OF THE TUBERCULATIONS.

The frequent changes in the atmosphere, from the positive to the negative state, and its modification at the same time by heat and cold, is a common cause of tubercula of the organs and limbs; because these changes and modifications of the atmosphere produce corresponding changes in the positive and negative states of our bodies, and modifications of the secretions and excretions.

When the organs or limbs are tuberculated from this or any other cause, they are more or less sensible to pressure, because it contracts them; but when the pressure is removed they expand, and the pain ceases. So when the atmosphere is damp and cold, it is in a negative state, and the attractions and contractions are prevailing over the repulsions and expansions, and contract the tuberculated organs or limbs, when such patients have more pain, and feel more dull and heavy than they do when the atmosphere is clear and dry, and in a positive state. For when the atmosphere changes from the positive to the negative state, the body changes at the same time from the positive to the negative state. When attractions and contractions commence in the tuberculated organs and limbs, and produce dull or aching pains, which torture such patients more or less, until the atmosphere changes from the negative to the positive state, when the pains cease, and they arise from their cots, throw open the doors, and walk abroad with buoyant spirits.

Tuberculated organs and limbs are also not only concomitant of, but frequently the consequence of intermittent, yellow, bilious, and typhus fevers, diarrhœas and dysenteries, &c.

CHAPTER V.

Repulsive force expands, and the attractive force contracts—An organ or limb expands when its expansive force is prevailing over its attractive force—Nature reduces them by reversing this order—Two great divisions of matter—One of which repels and expands, and the other attracts and contracts—Alkalies and acids—Chlorine—Chlorides—Bitumen and iron—Absolute quantity of the magnetic forces in matter—Mr. Faraday—Influence of magnetism on animals—Dr. Philip—*Directions* for using the magnetic remedies—*Observations* on them.

HAVING learned the symptoms by which we can with ease and certainty distinguish tubercula of the organs or limbs, and having also found the remote and proximate cause of these symptoms, we have surmounted the greatest difficulties we had to encounter, to effect the great object we had in view—that of saving from a premature grave a great number, every year, of the fairest and most talented portion of our race.

The object is therefore worthy of our greatest ambition, and we should pursue it with an ardor corresponding to its great importance.

Before undertaking to remedy disease, &c., it will be necessary for us to find the proper materials by which we may repair injuries to the human system as a machinist does to repair the injuries to a machine; and for this purpose, it will not only be necessary to refer to the laws of motion, but to the phenomena attendant on tubercular swellings of the organs and limbs.

We have seen in the illustrations of the laws of motion by which the body is governed, that repulsions expand and attractions contract. If then an organ or limb is increasing in size, it follows that the repulsive

and expansive force within the organ is prevailing over its attractive and contractive force. It also necessarily follows, that to reduce these swellings, it is important that the attractive and contractive force prevail over the repulsive and expansive force.

Nature frequently cures cases of this disease by a change in the action of these forces in this order. Thousands of cases of tubercular disease of the stomach, intestines, and liver, under the names of fevers, diarrhœas, and dysenteries, produced in the hot months, when the repulsive and expansive force in the atmosphere is prevailing over its attractive and contractive force, are cured in the cool months, when the attractive and contractive force of the atmosphere is prevailing over the repulsive and expansive force. When the hot weather commences, then those diseases begin to appear; and when the change of season gives to cool weather the ascendant, they begin to disappear, as is well known to the most common observers.

If we can now find means to counteract the force by which the organs and limbs are thus expanded, we shall not only be able to assist nature in repairing the injuries sustained during the progress of these expansions in the hot months, but we shall be able to repair the injuries in the cases in which these natural influences have failed. On an examination of the natural constitution of matter, we find there are two great divisions in the earth, one of which has a contractive, and the other an expansive force; or the contractive force of one, and the expansive force of the other, have a great preponderance over their opposite forces. We allude to the acids and the alkalis. The immense quantity of muriatic acid, and of soda, required to form the muriate of soda or common salt in the ocean and in the land, shows that these two kinds of matter are very generally diffused, and were first condensed with the water from the gases which probably constituted our globe in its primeval state. And as the muriatic acid, or the chlorine gas concentrated in the muriate of soda, forms the basis of the other acids, or a large proportion of the acids of our earth, so it is probable soda or a gas concentrated in it, forms the base of the greatest number of alkaline bodies. However this may be, we know that chlorine combined with other negative matter, has a strong power of contraction; and soda united with other positive matter, a strong power of expansion. We have familiar examples of the first in the case of acids, and of the last in the case of soaps. If, therefore, we can convey to the tuberculated organs and limbs, constantly and steadily, a harmless negative matter, in quantities sufficient to make the attractions and contractions in the organs and limbs prevail over the repulsions and expansions, we ought to be able to cure these diseases in their first stages as uniformly as they are produced.

Physicians have long been in the habit of prescribing chlorine for their

patients, combined with negative matter—with mercury, under the names of chloride of mercury, commonly called muriate or oxy-muriate of mercury, and sub-chloride of mercury or calomel, and with iron, commonly called muriate of iron.

They have also been sometimes in the habit of prescribing it in combination with gold, under the names of chloride and per-chloride of gold, and these combinations have been taken into the stomach, mixed with the chyle, attracted to the heart, and then repelled from it, through the arteries, to every part of the body, or to every part of every organ, limb, or other structure.

These, with Iodine, to which I have already referred, are the remedies principally relied on by physicians to cure or palliate this class of diseases. They are, however, differently selected, and they are prescribed in doses differing according to the diversities of medical opinion. The difference in the intervals of time, also, in which these remedies are directed to be taken, is very great; and the result of such practice is that which might very naturally be expected—an almost constant failure in curing the disease, and consequently an entire want of confidence in their efficacy.

We have, on the contrary, very successfully, during a period of more than twenty-five years, prescribed chlorine, united with gold and other negative matter, (by processes which it would be both tedious and useless to describe here,) in the form of a pill, in the same quantity and in the same intervals of time, in all conditions of patients affected with chronic diseases of this class.

As the series of lymphatic glands or secreting organs along the spinal column, and their satellites around the vertebræ, with the spinal nerves are involved more or less in the disease of the organs with which they are connected,—I use, also, a plaster composed of bitumen and iron, placed on the spine, for the purpose of making the skin under it excrete a mucous or positive matter, instead of its natural aeriform or negative matter during the progress of the cure; and for the same reason, the plaster is also applied over the white swellings of any part of the body, joints or limbs. Large quantities of the magnetic forces are evolved in the process of the decomposition of these remedies in the organs, and on the surface of the skin, which increase the strength of the primary and consecutive poles situated within the organs—gradually reduce the tuberculated organs and limbs—remove the compression of the nerves and re-establish the natural action of the motive power of the system.

As a per-chloride of gold and soda is one of the principal articles that enter into the composition of the pills, we are pleased to be able to introduce here the following notice from a French periodical, of its effects

in the class of diseases in which we have so long used it, and to which our attention was directed by the kindness of a friend :

“ M. Legrand, to whom the profession is already indebted for a valuable work on the employment of salts of gold in the treatment of syphilis, has recently proposed in a memoir read before the Academy, apparently with much reason, the use of the same mineral in the cure of scrofula, when it affects the soft parts of the human frame, as the skin, the adipose and cellular tissue, certain parts of the mucous membranes, and particularly the lymphatic glands, both external and internal, and, in short, any texture not osseous or immediately connected with the osseous texture.

“ This agent, M. Legrand, exhibits, either externally by means of auferous frictions, or by dressing the sores with pure gold in the form of an impalpable powder mixed with lard ; or, internally, in the form of pills or pastilles, or rubbed on the mucous papillated surface of the tongue. In the first case, that of impalpable powder, one-sixtieth part, or about four or five grains of gold powder, are made into an ointment with half an ounce of lard. M. Legrand, however, thinks he has ascertained that it has not a medicinal action on the economy equal to that of the oxides or of the salts.

“ The forms of the mineral most strongly recommended are, the oxide of gold by potass ; the oxide of gold by tin, occasionally called the stannate of gold ; and, lastly, the per-chloride of gold and soda, more generally known under the name of the muriate of gold and soda, in the order now specified, the most energetic being placed last. These last preparations are indeed so active, that they cannot be administered in doses above 1-15th, 1-12th, or 1-10th of a grain ; and in large doses they would produce most serious disturbance in the economy.

“ These preparations, however, unlike antimony, arsenic, or mercury, are void of corrosive properties, and seem chiefly to excite the animal tissues to more salutary action ; and, according to M. Legrand, they are, when not sanative, not injurious. Hence their use may be much longer continued than those of the preparations of mercury or arsenic.”

M. Legrand is mistaken in supposing that the per-chloride of gold has a curative effect in disease of “ certain parts of the mucous membranes.” It has no effect whatever on the mucous glands, and no apparent effect upon any part of these membranes, nor has my combination of it, except in cases where the disease of the membrane is dependent on tubercular disease of the serous membrane to which it is united, and which disappears with the disease of the latter. He is also mistaken in supposing it has no sanative effect in osseous textures. It must be admitted, however, that it has very little, when used alone, compared to its action in the combination in which I use it.

The energy and efficiency with which these medicines must act, on the principles of magnetism, may be inferred from the following extract from Farraday's Researches on the "Absolute quantity of magnetism in matter."

"If two wires, one of platina and one of zinc, each one-eighteenth of an inch in diameter, placed five-sixteenths of an inch apart, and immersed to the depth of five-eighths of an inch in acid, consisting of one drop of oil of vitriol, and four ounces of distilled water, at a temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and connected at the other extremities by a copper wire, eighteen feet long and one-eighteenth of an inch in thickness, yielded as much electricity (magnetism) in little more than three seconds of time, as a Leyden battery of fifteen equal jars of such a size that each contains one hundred and eighty-four square inches of glass, coated on both sides, independent of the bottoms, and charged by thirty turns of a very large and powerful plate electrical machine in full action. This quantity, though sufficient if passed at once through the head of a rat or cat, to have killed it as by a flash of lightning, was evolved by the mutual action of so small a portion of the zinc wire and water in contact with it, that the loss of weight sustained by either would be inappreciable by our most delicate instruments."

Mr. Farraday deduces from his experiments that the quantity of electricity belonging to a compound matter is identical with the quantity necessary to effect a separation into its elements. Hence may be inferred the enormous quantity of electricity contained in a single grain of water, from the quantity required for its decomposition. "It must be in quantity sufficient to sustain a platinum wire of an inch in thickness, red hot, in contact with the air, for three minutes and three-quarters." "I have endeavored," he says, "to make a comparison by the loss of weight of such a wire, in a given time, in such an acid, but the proportion is so high that I am almost afraid to mention it. It would appear that 800,000 such charges of the Leyden battery, as I have referred to, would be necessary to supply electricity sufficient to decompose a single grain of water; or, if I am right, to equal the quantity of electricity, which is naturally associated with the elements of that grain of water, endowing them with their natural chemical affinity."

The influence of magnetism on animals in augmenting the force of the contractions and expansions of the muscles, and in altering the morbid and establishing the natural secretion, has been proved by a great number of facts. The experiments of Dr. Philip are so well known to the medical and philosophical world, that it is almost an act of supererogation to repeat them; but as this little work is intended for all classes of readers, we deem it advisable to introduce an abstract of them. Dr. Philip "found that the secretion of the gastric juice in the stomach, which had been suspended

by the division of the 8th pair of nerves, was restored on establishing the voltaic current of electricity through the divided portion of the nerves next to the stomach. The accuracy of the experiment on which this conclusion is founded, was for a long time disputed ; but it has been lately satisfactorily established, by their careful repetition at the Royal Institution by Dr. Philip, in conjunction with Mr. Brodie. Dr. Philip appears also to have succeeded in showing, that when the lungs and muscles are deprived of their proportion of the nervous influence, so that their functions are impeded, and the breathing has become difficult and laborious, increased facility is obtained in carrying on these movements by the stimulus of the galvanic power.

“ It appears, then, from these facts, that the galvanic energy is capable of supplying the place of the nervous influence ; so that, by means of its assistance, the stomach, otherwise inactive, digests its food as usual, and the muscular apparatus of the lungs are roused from a state of comparative torpor to one of healthy action.” Dr. Philip, indeed, contends “ that the inferences deducible from these experiments establish the identity of galvanism, electricity, and nervous influence.”

Directions for using the remedies.

One pill must be taken night and morning, during three weeks, after which one pill every night ; except in cases of children under three years and over one year and a half, when half of a pill only must be given every night on going to bed, until the disease is cured, no matter what the state of the stomach or intestines. In cases of children under a year and a half old and over three months, a quarter of a pill may be taken at bedtime in any convenient medium.

For children, the pill may be dissolved in water at the rate of four tea spoonsful of water to one pill, if care is taken to shake the solution well before using it.

Privation in dieting is neither necessary nor proper during the use of these pills ; but on the contrary the most nourishing food must be taken in all cases where the stomach will bear it, and it will always be borne after a few days use of the pills.

Patients must not only take the most nourishing food, but must take any kind the appetite craves ; that is when they have eat all they can of one kind of food, they may take what they can of another, and then of another, &c.

As soon as the swellings begin to lessen in the organs or limbs, the latter are flaccid and weak, and want support ; they must get it from food.

Directions for using the Plaster in cases where the disease is affecting the organs, as in consumption, dyspepsia, &c.

In tubercula, or what is called scrofula or chronic disease, affecting the head or face, the plaster must be applied to the middle and upper part of the back of the neck or upper cervical vertebræ—in consumption, and also in chronic disease or hypertrophy of the heart, it must be applied over the lower half of the neck and extend down between the shoulders over the first, second, and third joints of the neck, or dorsal vertebræ,—in dyspepsia it must be applied over the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth joints of the back between the shoulders, or from the large and last joint of the neck to the seventh dorsal vertebræ—in chronic disease of the liver it must be applied over the seventh, eighth and ninth dorsal vertebræ—in chronic disease of the spleen it must be applied over the same vertebræ—in chronic disease of the intestines and mesentery or chronic diarrhœa, it must be applied over the eleventh and twelfth dorsal, and first and second lumbar vertebræ—in the uterus or chronic disease of this organ or leucorrhœa, chlorosis or menorrhagia, it must be applied over all the joints of the small of the back or lumbar vertebræ. In such cases, the leather or cloth for the plaster may be cut five inches wide, and spread *very thin* three inches wide, leaving a margin on the sides and ends of about an inch, and must be renewed by adding a little more of the plaster, as often as the plaster becomes loose and does not adhere. If the plaster is renewed very often, or oftener than once in two or three days, and spread thick, it will in some cases make the back very sore; and in such cases, it may be discontinued two or three days, or until the pimples it produces are healed, and then re-applied as before, and its use continued until the disease is cured.

As the disease very frequently affects more than one organ at the same time, as the stomach and liver, or the lungs, stomach and liver, the plaster should in such cases be placed over all the joints through which the spinal nerves are connected with the diseased organs.

In the cases in which the disease of the organs is not very severe, the pills alone will be sufficient to cure it without the aid of the plaster, and in the bad cases that would require two or three boxes of the pills, the plaster may generally be discontinued after the use of one or two boxes.

Directions for using the Plaster in white swellings of the limbs, jaw and neck, and in ulcers and abscesses.

The plaster must be spread *very thin* (it is no matter how thin) on India rubber cloth, which is much better than any other, or thick oiled silk, or the rough side of a piece of oil cloth, or on very thin and soft

leather, or on glazed cotton or linen cloth, and of a size sufficient to cover the tubercles, ulcers, abscesses, or white swellings, or painful part of the system, and applied to them and removed and renewed once in every day, either by adding a very little more of the plaster, and what will be barely sufficient to give it a new surface, or by spreading a new plaster.

If, on removing the plaster, much of it should adhere to the skin, it may be washed off with soap, and the plaster re-applied, and this course must be pursued until the tubercles, ulcers, and abscesses or white swellings are removed. Small vesicles appear under the plaster in a few days after it is applied filled with lymph, but they soon disappear, and others are formed and disappear, and require no attention whatever.

Observations on the use of the remedies in different cases.

When white swellings of the joints or limbs, over which these plasters are applied, are cured, they are always smaller than the corresponding well joints or limbs, unless from long continued disease the bones of a joint or limb have, before its application, become permanently enlarged.

There are ninety pills in a box, a number sufficient, with a box of plaster, to last a patient nine weeks, and to cure any of the recent cases of the disease in any of its forms. In cases, however, of long continuance, or in the last stage, it will sometimes, from obvious causes, which I have not room here to explain, require two or three boxes of each.

These remedies, which I have used in my practice for more than twenty-five years, and during the time I have been investigating the phenomena of tubercula, and about which there is no mistake, are very active, but never produce any injurious or disagreeable effect upon the stomach, or any other part of the system, or any other that is noticed by such patients, except a steady improvement in all the symptoms dependent on chronic tubercula.

Improvement in health commences immediately, or very soon after the commencement of the use of the remedies, and their action continues steadily and forcibly, and cannot be easily diverted from their purpose, and the cure progresses steadily, with a steady increase of strength and flesh, unless it be checked by colds which sometimes retard, but rarely, or never, prevent a cure.

These remedies cure all the different forms of tuberculæ in their first stages, and a great majority of those in the last stage of the disease, known by the symptoms we have described, but called by different names according to their situation or other circumstances attending them, viz., scrofulous sore eyes, and ulcers of the cornea—ulcers of the ears—

disease of the antrum and nose—*tinea capitis* or scald head—king's evil and goitre in the neck—mercurial disease or chronic enlargement of the tongue and tonsils—chronic enlargement of the breast, or *mammæ*, including cancer in its first stage—*phthisis* or consumption—hypertrophy of, or chronic enlargement of the heart—*dyspepsia*, or chronic disease of the stomach—chronic disease of the liver, or liver complaint—*tabes mesenterica*, or chronic diarrhœa—chronic disease of the uterus, or *leucorrhœa*, *amenorrhœa*, *chlorosis*, *menorrhagia*, and incipient cancer of the uterus—ulcerated legs, fever sores—disease of the spine, disease of the hip joint—white swellings of the joints or limbs—morbid alterations of structure in the synovial membranes—chronic rheumatism (tuberculated muscles) or cases where one of these forms of the disease is complicated with the same disease in another organ or limb.

In typhus fevers the secreting organs or lymphatic glands of the small intestines with those of the mesentary, as well as the series along the spine, are always tuberculated, and dissections in such cases always show those of the small intestines and mesentary in a state of ulceration. Dissections also show that other organs are tuberculated at the same time, as the brain and its membranes, stomach, liver, &c.; and pressure along the spinal column shows that such patients have the symptoms of tuberculated organs. And these symptoms are, whenever they are present, the evident indications that the remedies are the true ones, no matter by what names systematic nosologists or other medical writers may have chosen to call the disease. In diseases which have been confounded by nosologists with tubercula, but which from the absence of these symptoms, as well as from the evidences of post mortem examinations, have manifestly no connexion with them, as in chronic bronchitis and other affections of the bronchial tubes, &c., these remedies are entirely useless.

The liver and spleen are frequently found to be enlarged during and after intermittent fevers; and we always find these symptoms in these fevers after the first or inflammatory stage is past, and we frequently find by these symptoms that the stomach or some other organ is tuberculated at the same time. We also find these symptoms in remittent or bilious fevers after the first or inflammatory stage; and when such patients do not begin to gain health and strength after that stage is past, it is almost always in consequence of the ulcerated state of the small intestines, (as is now well known to physicians) when these will be found to be the appropriate remedies. They have saved many such patients, as well as those with typhus fever, when in the last part of the last stage of the disease, after the common remedies had entirely failed.

Scarlet fever is acute tubercular disease of the serous surface of the muco-serous membrane of the throat, which is extended to other serous

surfaces, as those of the stomach, lungs, skin and other organs. It goes through its acute or inflammatory stage in four or five days, when it becomes chronic, and demands the use of these remedies to reduce the tuberculations, remove the great and extensive compressions of the nerves, and re-establish the natural action of the forces which produce motion in the system. When, therefore, such patients do not begin to recover soon after the acute stage is passed, no time should be lost in the application of these remedies.

The yearly number of cases in which we used these remedies was at first very few, but they gradually increased with the improvements in the remedies suggested by long experience, when in 1835, or from the 1st January, 1835, to December 31st of the same year, they amounted to 163. I took notes of these cases in which the disease, affecting the different organs and limbs, was in the proportion seen in the following schedule :—

Neck.....	18
Neck and eyes.....	2
Neck, nose, and spine.....	1
Neck, tongue, tonsils, and right leg.....	1
Neck, jaw, tonsils, ear, cerebellum, breast, heart, stomach, uterus, one arm and both legs.....	1
Neck and lung.....	2
Neck and stomach.....	1
Neck and mesentery.....	3
Tongue, tonsils, and uvula.....	1
Tongue, tonsils, and right leg.....	1
Nose and face.....	2
Lungs, (first stage).....	21
Lungs, last stage with tubercles in a mature state.....	1
Lungs, with excavations.....	5
Lungs and both legs, and one ankle, with excavation of both lungs.....	1
Heart.....	3
Heart and liver.....	4
Stomach.....	19
Liver.....	5
Stomach and lungs.....	18
Kidney (left).....	1
Liver and kidney (right).....	1
Liver and stomach.....	4
Liver with abscess.....	3

	Brought forward,	119
Mesentery		1
Uterus and legs		3
Uterus and lungs.....		2
Uterus and stomach.....		6
Joints and limbs		31
Unknown		1

Whole number of cases in 1835, 163

Of these cases the number cured is.....154

Cases not cured, in consequence of not using the remedies

a sufficient length of time..... 3

Of the cases which have died, the first was that of Master N., of Columbus, aged 16 or 17 years, whom I never saw, and of whose case I know nothing, except that it was about ten years since it commenced.

The second case was that of Mrs. B., of M., in the last part of the last stage of tubercula of the mesentery, with a frightful marasmus.

The third case was that of Mrs. K., of M., with a cancer of the uterus in a state of ulceration, complicated with abscess of the liver, which was discharging matter through the right side in four places.

The fourth case was that of Mr. W. W., of M. Michigan, with tuberculated right leg, left hand, heart, and scalp over the right frontal, and right parietal bones. The leg and also the scalp ulcerated in two places. He died of compression of the brain, in consequence of the injudicious use of nitrate of silver, which had been frequently applied by the direction of his physicians, to the upper part of the parietal bone, and penetrated through it to the brain, as shown by dissection.

The fifth case was that of Mrs. S., of Cincinnati, with tuberculated left lung in a mature state; and sixth, the case of Mrs. C., of Cincinnati, with hypertrophy of the heart, and excavation of both lungs.

We have taken but a few notes of the numerous cases in which we have used these remedies since 1835; but from all we have learned of the result of them, we are induced to believe that the proportion between those that have been cured by these remedies, and those in which they have failed, does not vary much from that shown in the above year, or from those of former years.

We are familiar with the use of the stethoscope, having used it in a great number of cases since 1824, and cannot be mistaken in regard to the excavations in the lungs mentioned in the above cases, which show results in the use of these remedies as a cure for tubercular disease entirely unknown to any other course of treatment. They also show the importance of commencing the use of these remedies in the early stage

of the disease in this organ, and the uncertainty of the results when in the last stage.

The cases of this disease affecting the neck, called king's evil, are all cured with these remedies, excepting only those which have terminated in cancer, and which are easily distinguished by physicians—first by the solidity of the tumor, with the close adherence and dark color of the skin, and lastly by its fungous ulcers with granulated surfaces and everted edges of the skin. The symptoms which I have so often mentioned, also enable us to distinguish tubercula from cancer of the *mammæ* or breast, in which these remedies, like every other, fail. All the other cases of tubercula, particularly white swellings of the body, joints, or limbs, yield readily under the use of these remedies, including those in a state of ulceration.

The cases of the disease in the stomach called dyspepsia, are generally cured with the greatest rapidity, probably in consequence of the great quantity of the magnetic forces evolved in the decomposition of the pills in that organ.

When the small intestines are tuberculated, the habit is costive in the first stage of the disease; but when in the last stage, the tubercles become ulcerated, the habit is changed, and diarrhœa commences. In either case these remedies uniformly (with very few exceptions) re-establish the natural habit in from three to fifteen days. There are a few cases of long standing that require a longer time to effect the same object, and there are cases in the last stage of consumption uncontrolled by these or any other remedies.

In the cases of costive habits, medicine should be taken once a day on commencing the use of these remedies, in quantities sufficient only to move the bowels every day, and the dose gradually lessened until it is no longer required.

In amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and menorrhagia, the uterus is always tuberculated, or more or less enlarged, and these enlargements of this organ are uniformly reduced by these remedies in the first stage of the disease, and a great proportion of those in the last stage, and the natural action of this organ is thereby re-established. These effects of the remedies are so constant and uniform, in such cases, as to require no aid from other remedies, excepting only such as are accompanied with displacement of the uterus, and called prolapsus-uteri.

When this organ is enlarged, its weight is increased, and the ligaments by which it is suspended dilate, and it descends more or less from its natural position, and in many cases so far as to require mechanical support during the progress of the cure.

When, therefore, there is so much displacement of this organ as to produce much inconvenience in walking, it should be supported in its

natural situation by some of the numerous contrivances invented for that purpose, until the tuberculations are reduced, and its ligaments contracted to sustain it again in its proper position.

In closing these observations it may be useful to observe, that when blood is drawn from the veins of patients affected with chronic diseases, it is always of a very dark color, which imparts a dark, sallow, or unnatural color to the skin, both of which are uniformly found to be changed after one or two weeks use of the magnetic pills, to the light, florid, or natural color, and is no doubt the consequence of a chemical and healthy change in the character of the fluid, produced by magnetising it with the forces evolved in the decomposition of the pills.

CHAPTER VI

Tubercula of the left lung, stomach, and liver—Of the right lung—Of right lung, heart, stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys, spine, intestines, and uterus—Of lungs—Of lungs and uterus—Of the lungs with excavations—Of the lungs and neck—Of the right lung, with a large cluster of tubercles—Dr. Lawson's letter—Tubercula of stomach, heart, and eyes—Of the eyes—Of the antrum—Nose—Cerebrum and uterus—Stomach and uterus—Intestines and mesentery—Liver and stomach—Correspondence—Tubercula of the uterus, liver, stomach, and tonsils—Extract—Tubercula of the tongue, right tonsil, right leg, and right side of the neck—Lip—uterus.

TUBERCULA OF THE LUNGS.

Consumption.

MR. G. W. B., of the city of New York, of light complexion and thin habit, aged 29 years, commenced the use of these remedies for consumption in April, 1839, they being prescribed by another physician, from whom, as well as from Mr. G. W. B., I obtained the following concise history of the case :

The disease commenced in August, 1833, with hemorrhage from the lungs, which was succeeded by cough and moderate expectoration, which continued to August, 1834, when the hemorrhage from the lungs was repeated. The cough and expectoration continued ; and in August, 1835, the hemorrhage was again repeated, and his strength much reduced. The quantity of blood raised each time being from half a pint to a pint. The cough and expectoration gradually increased after this last attack of

hemorrhage up to the time he commenced the use of the remedies, when he was pale, feeble, and much emaciated. His cough and expectoration then began to decrease; the color of his skin soon began to assume a more florid hue; his appetite increased, so that he soon gained strength and flesh; and when he had taken three boxes of the remedies, or in about six months, his health was fully re-established, and it continues very good to this time.

TUBERCULA OF THE LEFT LUNG.

Mr. R. H., of the city of New York, aged 30 years, had been out of health five years when he called to see me in June, 1837. On an examination of his case in the usual manner, I found him affected with tubercular disease of the lungs, stomach, and liver. The disease commenced first in the liver, and in about a year after was propagated to the stomach, and from thence to the lungs. This was about four months before he called on me, when cough and expectoration had commenced, which still continued. He was pale, feeble, and emaciated. Prescribed magnetic remedies. His health soon began to improve, but progressed at first slowly; yet, when he had used four boxes of these remedies, his health was entirely restored. He has since enjoyed as good health as any man.

TUBERCULA OF THE LUNGS.

Rapid Consumption.

Mrs. D. R., of the city of New York, of light complexion, aged 19 years, commenced coughing early in the fall of 1838, while in a state of gestation. This cough continued with little expectoration until after her confinement on the 23d of February, 1839, when they both began to increase, and in a few weeks the expectoration amounted to about a pint a day. Her feet and ankles began to swell, accompanied with other symptoms of approaching dissolution, when she commenced the use of the magnetic remedies under the advice of another physician, on the 4th of April following.

These remedies checked the further progress of the disease, and in 48 hours after she commenced the use of them, her symptoms were evidently better; her cough and expectoration gradually decreased; the swelling of her feet and ankles disappeared; her appetite and strength increased; and in about two months after she commenced the use of the remedies, and after she had used one box of them, she called with her husband at my office to inquire whether it would be necessary to use

them any longer. I advised her to use another box ; she did so, and has since enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

NEW YORK, *June 15, 1840*

I recognise, in the above description, fully the case of my wife.

SILAS REYNOLDS.

TUBERCULA OF THE RIGHT LUNG, HEART, STOMACH, LIVER, SPLEEN,
KIDNEYS, SPINE, INTESTINES AND UTERUS.

Mrs. P., of the City of New York, of light complexion, and small and slender frame. I was called to see her on the 20th May, 1837, and on examining her spine, found she had tubercula of the right lung, heart, stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys, intestines and uterus. On inquiry I found that she was married at the age of 15 years, and had suffered two abortions. The disease commenced about two years before in the uterus, with leucorrhœa, and was thence first propagated to the stomach, and thence to the liver, spleen, heart, kidneys, and at last to the right lung. In January of the above year, cough and expectoration commenced, and had continued to that time. The whole length of the spine was very sensitive to the touch, and she could consequently bear but very little pressure upon it. On her observing that there was some swelling along her back, I examined it, and found a white swelling along each side of the spine, extending from the sixth dorsal to the third lumbar vertebræ. As this was an extraordinary case of tubercular disease, involving so many organs, as well as the vertebræ at the same time, I requested the liberty of inviting several distinguished physicians to see it before I commenced the use of the remedies. This request being granted, I invited four of them to see it ; all of whom agreed, after an examination of the case, that it was hopeless of cure under the use of the common remedies. I then commenced the use of the magnetic remedies—the plaster to extend the whole length of the spine. Her health began to improve soon after. About the first of July, her cough and expectoration had increased during a few days, and on an examination of the chest with the stethoscope, I found an excavation in the upper part of the right lung, showing that a cluster of tubercles had softened down and made their way into the air tubes, and left an excavation since I first examined her lungs.

Her health soon after began to improve again—the white swellings of the vertebræ disappeared ; and in about seven weeks the excavation was healed and entirely closed, and her cough and expectoration also disappeared in a few months after. The other tuberculated organs were gradually reduced to the natural state ; and soon after the state of gestation was renewed, and continued through the natural period.

TUBERCULA OF THE LUNGS.

Rapid Consumption.

Mrs. P. S., of S., Hamilton county, Ohio, aged twenty-eight years. I was called to see her, September 16th, 1833. She had hectic fever, with cough, expectoration, night sweats, and diarrhœa. On applying the stethoscope to the chest, it gave the symptoms of tubercular engorgement of the left lung. These symptoms came on about three weeks before, and two weeks after her confinement with her last child. She had irregular pains in the left side of the chest for three months previous to her confinement, and was unable to sleep on her right side, as an attempt to do so increased the painful sensations in her left side. On examination, I found a number of tubercles on the left side of her neck, from the size of a pea to that of a large bean, and one on the side of the lower jaw of the same side, of the size of a small walnut. Two physicians had prescribed for her, but she continued to get worse, and her flesh and strength were wasting rapidly. Prescribed—magnetic pills and plaster. These alarming symptoms were checked in a few hours, her health soon began to improve, and in three weeks her cough, fever, night sweats, and diarrhœa had disappeared, and in another week her health was re-established. This was a case of rapid consumption, and she would not have survived under the common treatment more than *one or two weeks* longer.

TUBERCULA OF THE LUNGS.

Consumption.

Mrs. M. W——, of Union, Butler county, Ohio, aged 34 years. I was called to see her, August 22, 1834. She is above the middle stature, of dark complexion and slender form. Has enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health until about the first of June last, when she began to be feeble, and this feebleness continued, and in the last week in July began to cough, and in a few days after began to expectorate a thin and semi-transparent glutinous matter, and it was not until yesterday morning that the appearance of this matter changed to a yellow-white colour, and raised in a much larger quantity than usual, which now gave alarm for her safety and induced her to seek assistance. Her cough too had been attended with some degree of hoarseness after a few of the first days, and had increased so much that it was now with great difficulty that she could raise her voice above a whisper. Her flesh is wasting rapidly, and in the last few days has had a little fever, in the afternoon and evening, with a flush on her cheeks, and has begun to sweat in the after part of the night.

The catamenia has disappeared, and her eye has the clear and glassy appearance and expression which gives to her countenance that peculiar vivacity so characteristic of consumption. She has a tubercle of the size of a pea on the upper and outer side of the left lower jaw, and another of twice the size on the lower part of the neck, and near the clavicle of the right side, and both are very sore or tender. Pressure on the lower cervical vertebræ produces pain, which darts thence into the chest, and pressure on the tubercle near the clavicle produces pain which darts under the clavicle.

Prescribed, pills and plaster. The plaster 12 inches long and five broad, to be applied over the last cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ. One pill to be taken night and morning for three weeks, and then one every night, with the constant use of flannel chemise and drawers, and to continue her usual exercise and exposure to the atmosphere.

Her cough and hoarseness soon began to subside, and in about four weeks they had very nearly ceased, and she had gained considerable strength, when she took a severe cold, which increased her cough and hoarseness, and lessened her strength, but they began to subside again in a few days and soon disappeared.

October 28th. Examined her chest again with the stethoscope and found that the respiratory murmur, which at first was only heard very slightly in the lower part, and only in a few places in the upper part of the lungs, was now clear and distinct over their whole extent, but yet not so loud as in health.

November 14th. The tubercles which were at first nearly round and hard, have flattened down and nearly disappeared. The respiration is now loud and natural over the whole extent of both lungs. She has no cough, unless she gets a little cold, and then it is very slight, and no more than common, when enjoying good health, and has entirely lost the consumptive aspect of her countenance, and has nearly regained her usual flesh and strength.

December 15th. The catamenia has re-appeared after an absence of four months, and her health in all respects perfectly restored.

Her mother and two sisters have died with consumption.

Oct. 22, 1836. Her health continues good.

TUBERCULA AND EXCAVATION OF BOTH LUNGS.

Consumption.

Mrs. J. C., of Union, Butler county, Ohio, aged 36 years. Called to see her, May 28th, 1835.

She has been very subject to cough ten or eleven years, and has had five or six slight attacks of hemoptysis during the last two years, and in

the last part of March last, her cough and expectoration, after two or three successive colds, was much increased, and has continued to increase to this time. She has irregular fever and night sweats, and has had diarrhœa, which gradually disappeared after her feet and legs began to swell. They are now swelled nearly to the knee, and are œdematous, and she is much emaciated.

Pressure on the right side of the last cervical vertebræ produces pain, which, on every repetition of the pressure, darts into the right lung, and pressure on the left side of the same vertebræ produces pain, which darts into the left lung.

On applying the stethoscope to the chest, I found an excavation in the upper and front part of the left lung, and another near the middle of it, and a third in the front and upper part of the right lung. These excavations are not very large, and there are no tubercles in clusters in a mature state near them, or in any other part of the lungs.

Diagnosis. Tubercula and excavation of both lungs. Prescribed, magnetic pills and plaster. The action of these remedies commenced immediately, and in about four weeks her cough, fever, and expectoration had entirely disappeared, and the excavations were healed, and she had gained much flesh and strength. She has now, (July 4th,) no appearance of disease, excepting the swelling of her feet and legs, and this has almost all disappeared. *November 4th, 1836.* Her health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK AND LUNGS.

King's Evil terminating in Consumption.

Mrs. L. B——, of Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, aged 35 years, came to me, August 16th 1832, with the form of scrofula called king's evil, which had been propagated to the lungs, and terminated in tubercular consumption.

The whole of the right side of her neck was covered with scars and ulcers, and they extended from thence down half the length of the shoulder blade, and half the length of the arm. There were sixteen ulcers discharging scrofulous matter, and a number of tubercles of different sizes, on her neck, arm and shoulder. She had hectic fever every day, with night sweats, and was coughing and raising large quantities of matter every day, and such as is raised in tubercular consumption. She was feeble and much emaciated. It was now more than six years since the disease commenced, and the tubercles began to suppurate; and more than five months since she began to cough and expectorate. On examining her chest with the stethoscope, it gave the symptoms of tubercular engorgement of the right lung. Prescribed the magnetic pills and plaster. In seven weeks from this time, she came to me again,

apparently cured. The ulcers were all healed—only one small tubercle remained, and that much lessened in size. Her fever and night sweats had disappeared, and her cough and expectoration had almost entirely ceased, and she had gained so much flesh and strength as to make her appear as well as any other person. Her health has continued good. Previous to her applying the magnetic remedies, physicians and doctors of all sorts had visited her; and her friends did not expect her to survive more than a few months.

TUBERCULA OF THE RIGHT LUNG.

Consumption.

Doctor B. S. Lawson, of Cincinnati, rather light complexion, tall and slender frame, aged 32 years. Called to see him about the last of October, 1836. His health, he informed me, had been gradually declining about eight years, and about the middle of August last, he began to cough and expectorate very freely. On examining his neck, found the submaxillary, and some of the cervical glands tuberculated; and on applying pressure on the last cervical vertebræ, it produced pain, but it was more severe when applied on the right side, between this vertebræ and the first dorsal, while pressure on the other vertebræ of the spine produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now applied the stethoscope to the right side of the chest, and soon found in the middle portion of it, a space of about three inches in diameter, where the respiration was entirely inaudible, indicating from the absence of the crepitous and mucous rattle, a large and solid cluster of tubercles, rendering this part of the lung impermeable and immovable. The respiration was natural all round this portion of the lung, and in every other part of the chest.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the middle portion of the right lung. He now told me that a celebrated physician, who was attending him, had also examined him with the stethoscope, and with the same result. He also told me that percussion had been frequently applied, which uniformly gave a dull sound over that part of the lung. He has the usual pale, lean, and haggard look, or consumptive aspect of the countenance; and the emaciation has made considerable progress; and he is gradually sinking. He has had prescribed for him, and has pursued the usual antiphlogistic treatment, including a large emetic tartar plaster over the front portion of his right lung, (from which he suffered severely,) with low vegetable and milk diet.

Prescribed, magnetic pills and plaster, with no restriction in diet. He commenced gaining strength in a few days after, and in about seven weeks, or at the time he had finished taking one box of the pills, I examined him again with the stethoscope, when the respiration was as

audible, in the before-mentioned middle portion of the right lung, as in every other part of the chest, but presented now very clearly in this place, the sounds of bronchophony. His cough had now nearly abated, and he had gained in this time so much flesh, as to make him appear better than he does in his usual health; and has lost entirely the pale, haggard, and consumptive aspect of his countenance.

January 18, 1837. Examined his chest again. The sound of bronchophony in the circumscribed space in the middle portion of the right lung, and his cough and expectoration have ceased, and percussion gives now a full, clear sound.

He continues to gain flesh and strength, and his face, body, and limbs, have now the full and rounded form of a person in full flesh, and the most perfect health.

It will be seen, that after distinguishing consumption by the new symptoms, the chest is, in most cases, explored with the stethoscope. This is done to ascertain the order and state of the tuberculations; for, although they are detected in the first dawning of the disease—even in many cases before the cough commences—yet we cannot tell, without the aid of auscultation, whether these tubercles are scattered about at a distance from each other, or are adjoining each other in small or large clusters, like clusters of grapes, or have softened down and produced a small reparable or a large irreparable excavation. Hence the doubt that must exist in regard to the curability of the disease in its last stages in this organ, by the natural remedies, without the aid of auscultation, and hence its importance in this, as well as in many other diseases of the chest; yet very few know any thing of its advantages, in consequence of a deplorable defect in the education of physicians.

“It may be useful for me to add to the above history of my case, that besides the most perfect restoration of my health, (for such I believe to be my happy fortune, as far as I can judge,) that the above remedies have been a great benefit to me in another point of view. My physician, and other gentlemen of the profession, aware of the great danger hanging over me, advised me to change my location for a more southerly one, as affording the only hope, not of a restoration of my health, but of prolonging my feeble existence; and beyond all doubt it was the best prescription in their power to make. Now, I do candidly believe, that my case was incurable under the common mode of practice, and that the most judicious practice known to the profession was pursued by him to whom I submitted my case. According to the above advice, I determined to remove to the south, and had commenced preparation by selling off a part of my property, when I was, by the kindness of a friend, (a physician, too,) directed to Dr. Sherwood and his remedies—for which I consider myself under eternal obligation to the Merciful Disposer of all good.

“I do believe that every case of incipient tubercular consumption may be radically cured by a use of the above remedies; and I feel it my duty to submit my case, with these few remarks, to the public, from the fact that thousands are carried to an untimely

grave, in spite of the most scientific practice of the schools—that would, in my opinion, have been, with all certainty, saved by a use of the *electro magnetic remedies*.

B. S. LAWSON, M. D

From the Cincinnati Whig.

Doctor Sherwood's Magnetic Remedies.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication, in the belief that it will interest as well as benefit the community. Doctor Lawson, who testifies to the value and efficacy of Dr. Sherwood's remedies, is a regular graduate of the Ohio Medical College, and a physician of good standing. We have, ourself, made trial of the remedies, and think we derived essential benefit from them.

For the Daily Whig.

CINCINNATI, January 23, 1839.

DR. LAWSON.—SIR: Having been informed that you have, during the last year past, prescribed in your practice Dr. Sherwood's Electro Magnetic Remedies in upwards of fifty cases, all of which were CHRONIC DISEASES, including scrofula, with great success, I take the liberty of making the inquiry of you, whether my informant was justified in making such a report from your own admission of the facts.

If you confirm this report, I should consider it a duty we owe to the cause of humanity to give it publicity as much as possible, and if false, we should disabuse the public mind of the imposition.

Dr. S. also challenges investigation as to the electro galvanic symptoms. Please inform me if you, in your practice, detect diseases by his method of examination.

Respectfully,

B. W.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 23d instant was duly received, and an answer should more promptly have been given but for the want of a leisure hour, and a doubt resting on my mind in regard to the propriety of noticing anonymous letters.

Nothing, now, so much influences me to accede to your wish as a conviction of the importance of the facts which you wish to elicit from me, and thereby to diffuse them more generally through society.

I have a perfect detestation of every thing that has been presented to the world in the form of what has been generally denominated "quack medicines," and on this account I have always felt a delicacy in appending my name, or giving my influence to any thing which may justly be "dubbed" with such an appellation.

In the case of Sherwood's remedies, I am somewhat relieved from this difficulty, from two considerations: first, from the stubborn fact that, in my own person, I derived the most decided beneficial effects from their use, and at a time when all other means were pronounced as incompetent to a cure; and, in the second place, from being myself pretty well acquainted with the composition of the "remedies."

These two facts will serve as an apology for me, in candidly expressing my opinion with regard to the medicine. If I did not believe that thousands were suffering from diseases, incurable under any other system of practice, and certainly curable under this, I would not dare to offer one word in favor of Sherwood's remedies. From a conviction of this kind, I hesitate not, for one moment, to recommend them as infinitely superior, in chronic diseases, to any other course at present known to the medical profession.

I did use upwards of fifty boxes during the last year, and generally with success. I am, however, of the opinion, that in advanced stages of pulmonary consumption, they

are not so effectual as one would be led to suppose from reading Dr. Sherwood's pamphlet.

In almost every other form of scrofula, they have surpassed my most sanguine expectations. There are many citizens of Cincinnati who will certify to cures, in certain cases of long standing, which were not benefitted from any course which had been pursued, (and in these cases you know every thing is tried that is heard of,) and their certificates will be of sufficient variety, too, to prove all that is claimed for them, even by Dr. S. himself, with the single exception which I have made above.

I do not wish to be understood to convey the idea that they are infallible; that is not my meaning, nor impression, concerning any thing on this earth; but I do believe them to be as effectual in curing chronic diseases as ordinary remedies are in curing the ordinary diseases of our climate. I must be understood to have in view, in such a declaration as this, the exception which was made, and again referred to.

With regard to the symptoms, I believe that they cannot be gainsayed. I can detect, with the greatest certainty, the diseases called by Dr. Sherwood scrofula, without any previous knowledge of the patient, or of the history of his disease; and this I do merely by an examination of the cervical glands and spinal column.

The ordinary course of feeling the pulse, looking at the tongue, and asking a hundred questions, more or less, is both useless, and a waste of time. I do not think that one skilled in this mode of examination can be deceived once in a hundred cases. In my practice, I pursue this mode of examination exclusively, with a great saving of time, and a much more satisfactory result. This is as much as I deem it now necessary to communicate.

Yours, &c.

To B. W

B. S. LAWSON.

I had no knowledge of the above communication of Dr. Lawson, until two or three months after its publication; and as there are now many physicians, both in this city and in the different States of the Union, who are practising the new symptoms and prescribing the magnetic remedies, I have introduced it here to show the opinion entertained of them by other physicians, who have tested the certainty of the one, and the efficacy of the other.

In the advanced stages of consumption mentioned, we have constantly stated the uncertainty of the results, and urged the necessity of commencing their use in the first stage of the disease, when cases like that of Dr. Lawson are uniformly cured by them; and as the disease can now be easily distinguished, in the first stage as well as the last, there is now no longer any excuse for delaying their use until the patient is in the last stage, when the result must necessarily be uncertain.

In regard to the Doctor's allusion to secrecy I would remark, that in the course I have pursued to defray the expense of the investigation and cure of this class of diseases, through a long series of years, physicians have no just cause of complaint: for I tell them what the remedies are; explain the principles of their action, and give them the evidence of their efficacy.

There is, however, a cause constantly operating to prevent many phy-

sicians from prescribing them in their practice, and that is a self-interest, which, with them, is paramount to every other; for they constantly prefer making up a bill against a patient of from fifty to five hundred dollars, with the old empirical and useless remedies, to a fee of as many cents for a bare prescription; and the tenacity with which they hang on to the *valuable* cases is truly astonishing to the uninitiated, as they uniformly prefer to see them sink into their graves, than saved from it by another physician.

TUBERCULA OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

Dyspepsia and chronic disease of the liver.

Mr. J. B., of the city of New York, aged 28 years, called to consult me in August, 1837. He had dyspepsia and chronic disease of the liver, with which he had been affected about two years and a half. He had a sallow countenance, and was much emaciated.

Prescribed magnetic remedies. His health speedily began to improve, the sallowness of his countenance disappeared; and in about four months his health was fully restored, and has continued good to this time.

TUBERCULA OF THE STOMACH, HEART, AND EYES.

Dyspepsia, enlargement of the heart, and scrofulous sore eyes.

Mr. H. B. C., of the city of New York, aged 25 years, called to consult me in May, 1837. He had been out of health about ten years, was much emaciated, and was suffering severely with dyspepsia, hypertrophy of the heart, and scrofulous sore eyes.

The disease of the stomach commenced, in 1828, with the usual symptoms of dyspepsia, which had continued with varying severity. In 1831, he began to feel a hard beating of the heart, and, in 1834, the disease commenced in both eyes. He had consulted and been under the care of a number of distinguished physicians, without having received any material benefit. Prescribed magnetic remedies. His health commenced improving immediately, and in about six months was entirely restored, and continues good to this time.

NEW YORK, JUNE 12, 1840.

I have read the above concise history of my case, and am pleased to have an opportunity to add my testimony to the value of the above-mentioned remedies, for I had given up all hopes of being cured long before I was induced to try them.

H. B. COWLES, 198 Broadway.

TUBERCULA OF THE EYES.

Scrofulous sore eyes.

Miss M. Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., aged 3 years. She had scrofulous sore eyes, with ulcers of the cornea. The disease commenced in 1836, when she was about a year and a half old. It gradually grew worse, and she became blind in about eight months from the time it commenced, and continued so until the spring of 1838, when she commenced the use of the magnetic remedies. In two weeks after she began to see, and in three weeks could see very well, when the shade she had worn a year and a half was removed from her eyes. I saw her in July of the same year, when her eyes were entirely well, and she enjoying fine health.

Her father is wealthy, well educated, and intelligent, and obtained the attendance and advice of the best physicians in the case; but the disease continued to make progress until it was arrested by these remedies.

TUBERCULA OF THE ANTRUM, NOSE, STOMACH, UTERUS, AND CEREBRUM

Disease of the antrum, nose, dyspepsia, and leucorrhœa.

Mrs. J. C——, of S——, Hamilton county, Ohio, light complexion, middling stature and habit, aged 34 years. Called to see her, March 6th, 1833. She has severe pain in the cavity under the cheek bone, from which tuberculous matter issues into the left nostril, and the septum (division) of the nose is perforated at a point opposite to the place where the matter issues, and is also with the nose painful, and a little tumefied. The disease commenced with pain in the antrum, more than two years since, and after it had continued a few weeks, began to discharge a thin and sometimes bloody matter, which gave her much relief for a few weeks, when the discharge ceased, and the pain returned with its accustomed violence, and has pursued the same course to this time.

The pain, after the discharge ceases, is spasmodic, and a few months since extended to the left and front portion of the brain, and about two weeks since commenced in the scalp.

Having no time to spare for further inquiry, I commenced the examination of the spine; and first, with the first cervical vertebræ, and pressed hard with the fingers on a number of small tubercles on the left side, which produced severe pain, and which darted with such violence into the head, scalp, and antrum, as to prevent her from allowing me on any account to repeat the pressure; and I passed to the dorsal vertebræ, pressure on the third and fourth produced pain, which darted into the

stomach; and pressure on the second, third, and fourth lumbar vertebræ, produced pain, which darted into the uterus.

I now described to her symptoms of dyspepsia and leucorrhœa, which had been affecting her more than a year.

The pain in her head is confined entirely to the front and left portion, and never passes the longitudinal sinus. A number of physicians and steam doctors have attended and prescribed for her, during a period of more than two years, but the disease continued to get worse.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the left antrum, nose, left and front portion of cerebrum, left side of the scalp, and of the stomach and uterus.

Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster. Her health soon began to improve; and in seven weeks the antrum and nose were healed, and her health in all respects restored, and she had gained nearly her usual flesh and strength.

TUBERCULA OF STOMACH AND UTERUS.

Dyspepsia and Leucorrhœa.

Miss M. D——, of dark complexion, and naturally full habit, called on me May 28, 1833, with the usual symptoms of dyspepsia and leucorrhœa. The disease commenced about a year ago with leucorrhœa, and it soon extended to the stomach; she has no vomitings, but distress, and sometimes pain in the stomach, and at others in the right or left side of the lower part of the chest, or between the shoulders, with palpitations, and accompanied more or less with pain or weakness in the small of the back. She says she has lost considerable flesh, and is feeble and unable to labor, as an attempt to do so, or to walk up a hill, or up stairs, produces or increases the palpitations, when she feels faint, and is soon out of breath.

Pressure on the 2d, 3d, and 4th dorsal vertebræ, produces pain, which darts into the stomach; and pressure on the 3d, 4th, and 5th lumbar vertebræ, produces pain, which darts violently into the region of the uterus.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the stomach and uterus. Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster. Her health soon began to improve, and in six weeks was fully restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE INTESTINES AND MESENTERY.

Tabes Mesenterica and Diarrhœa.

Master M. G. M., of Cincinnati, aged three years. I called to see him, August 25th, 1834. He has an enlargement of the abdomen and diarrhœa.

The disease commenced when he was three or four weeks old, and has continued to this time. His limbs are very slender, and his muscles soft and flaccid, and his joints appear very large proportioned to the size of his limbs. He has five or six tubercles on each side of his neck, some of them very large. Two or three physicians have attended and prescribed for him at different times without any apparent benefit.

Diagnosis. Chronic tubercula of the intestines and mesentery. Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster.

The diarrhoea disappeared in a few days, and the enlargement of the abdomen, with the tubercles, began gradually to subside, and in seven or eight weeks they disappeared, and he had gained considerable flesh and strength, and had no appearance of disease, and his health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Mr. W. H., merchant, of Louisville, Ky., aged 29 years, came up to me, April—, 1836, and informed me that he had been out of health a number of years; when I told him, as I generally do patients with chronic diseases, that it was all I wanted to hear about his case, as I would try to ascertain myself what his disease was, and where it was affecting him. He was pale, and on his removing his coat and vest, saw he was much emaciated. Pressure along the cervical vertebræ did not hurt him, but moderate pressure on the 2d dorsal produced severe pain, which darted into the stomach with such violence, as to produce excessive faintness for nearly half an hour. Pressure on the right side of the 7th and 8th, and 8th and 9th dorsal, produced severe pain, which darted into the liver. Pressure on the other vertebræ, below these, produced no pain or effect whatever.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the liver and stomach. The disease, Mr. H. now informed me, commenced in the liver about five years ago, and about three years since extended to the stomach. He has consulted a number of physicians, east and west of the mountains, and has taken a great variety of remedies recommended by them, besides a great variety of nostrums, including Swaim's Panacea, but has been gradually growing worse, and so much so, that during the last year, he has not been able to take any food upon his stomach, excepting dry toast, without butter, and cocoa.

Prescribed, magnetic pills and plaster, and told him, as I commonly do, that he *must* commence getting well immediately, and that in about three days his stomach would bear, and that he must commence eating any kind of food that his appetite craved, and that in one week he might eat as much as it craved; and that in ten or twelve weeks, his health,

flesh, and strength would be re-established. I did not see Mr. H. again until November 6th, when I found him enjoying fine health.

TUBERCULA OF THE LIVER AND EYES.

Mr. J. H. Esq., of L., Ohio, aged 34 years, called for advice, May 12, 1835. On examining the spine, I commenced between the first joint of the neck and scull, and pressed in the spaces between the joints below, one after another, and it produced no pain until I had descended to the space on the right side, between the 7th and 8th dorsal, when pressure between these, and between the 8th and 9th produced pain, which on every repetition of the pressure, darted into the liver. Pressure along the joints below these, produced no pain or effect whatever. On inquiring into the history of this case, I found the disease commenced in the liver, about six years ago, and has terminated in abscess, and broke and discharged through the intestines, four different times during this period. He is now feeble, and just recovering from the formation and discharge of the last one, which had reduced him nearly to death, and from which he and his physicians had but little hope of his recovery.

Mr. H. brought with him his son, aged three years, with hereditary scrofulous sore eyes. The eye-lids of both eyes are very much swollen and inflamed, and the inflammation extended over both eye-balls which had two ulcers of the cornea. The light was so painful to the eyes, as to render it necessary for him to hold a handkerchief almost constantly over them. The ganglia, or line of glands on both sides of his neck, with the submaxillary under the jaws, were very much enlarged and painful under pressure. The disease commenced more than two years since, and he has, since that time, been subjected to thorough courses of treatment, with the most popular remedies, without any apparent benefit.

The magnetic remedies were prescribed, and were effectual remedies in both of these cases.

The following correspondence on the subject of the efficacy of my remedies in chronic diseases, (of which I had no knowledge at the time it took place) has been handed to me for publication.

LOUISVILLE, *July 12, 1838.*

Mr. W. Foulke,

SIR: Your favor of the 25th ult. was received and handed to Mr. Wm. Hanna, of this city, who said he would most cheerfully make a statement of the effect of Dr. Sherwood's medicine in his case, if by doing so he could relieve one person from a disease under which he had suffered so much. His statement is on the preceding page, and is but one out of many cases that have come under my observation, with a similar result.

Very respectfully,

DAVID HOBBS.

LOUISVILLE, *July, 1838.*

Mr. W. Foulke,

DEAR SIR: Mr. Hobbs having placed in my hand a letter from you, asking the opinion of persons in this city who have used Dr. Sherwood's pills and plaster, as also a statement of their individual ease, I, as one of them, beg leave to state that about seven years since I was afflicted with what was called dyspepsia—my affliction consisted in almost constant pain in the bowels, stomach, side, back and head, the former so much so, that after eating, it was excruciating. For the first three years, I was under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and this city, without the least relief, and by all of them pronounced incurable. I then resorted to all the nostrums to be had, but with similar result.

On my return from the east, in the Spring of 1836, I was induced by my friend Mr. Hobbs, (who offered to accompany me) to visit Dr. Sherwood, at Hamilton, Ohio, who, on our arrival, proceeded to examine me, (according to the manner directed in several pamphlets since published) but my ease was so bad, that he considered the operation might prove fatal if he continued; and consequently he felt doubtful of effecting the cure of so bad a subject. I, however, determined whilst there was a hope, to continue every medicine that offered, and at once commenced with the pills and plaster, which, after the third day, gave me great relief; and before I had finished two boxes became as well, and have continued so as I ever was during my life. I had lived for two years entirely on bread and tea. I was the first in this city that ever took the pills; but from the knowledge of my situation and cure, hundreds of others have since been relieved. For a more particular statement of my case I refer you to Dr. Sherwood's pamphlet, page —.

Respectfully, dear sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HANNA

CINCINNATI, *July 9th, 1838.*

Mr. W. Foulke,

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 25th June reached me in due course of mail, and in answer I can only say in regard to Sherwood's electro-magnetic remedies, or pills and plaster, that my youngest daughter was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for several months I availed myself of the best medical skill our city afforded, and all without success. Indeed, the disease continued to increase, and the eruption extended from her body into her face, nose, ears, and eyes, until we were obliged to keep her confined to a dark room, and almost despaired of her restoration. In this situation I was induced to make the experiment, and try the pills and plaster, the result of which was, in a few weeks, my child began to improve, and continued to improve until she was entirely restored, leaving nothing but some of the scars caused by the disease. She is now in fine health, and no indication of scrofula, and I have no doubt it is an effectual remedy for that distressing disease.

In regard to the application of it to myself I cannot speak in so strong terms. For several months I have had a severe cough, and my lungs considerably affected. I tried this medicine only so far as to take one box of the pills. I also travelled into the country, and my health is much improved, but the travel, exercise, and change of air was, doubtless, of great service to me; and in my own case, I know not how far I ought to attribute efficacy to the medicine. I shall be in your city some weeks—expect to reach there about 25th inst.—and if you should wish to see me, by calling on Mr. G. W. Richards, merchant, on Front street, he can inform you where I will be found.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM McLEAN

CINCINNATI, July 2, 1838.

Mr. W. Foulke,

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 25th is at hand. Agreeable to your request, I give a short history of my wife's case, and the result.

She had been afflicted for 8 years, and had become a confirmed dyspeptic—so much so, that she had not eaten a meal of victuals for 2 years, of any kind, without distressing her, and was seldom able to go out much. At this stage of the disease, and after exhausting all resources of medical skill, (I had concluded that travelling for her health was the only chance for her recovery). She earnestly solicited me to procure her a box of Sherwood's pills and plaster. I endeavored to persuade her, that they were like all other similar medicines, having no faith in them myself. But still she could not be persuaded to abandon the idea of trying them, as she had heard of several of her friends who had received benefit from them. After some month's delay, I purchased a box of them merely to gratify her. But, contrary to my expectations, she soon began to improve, and in 6 or 8 weeks could partake of any kind of food with the rest of the family, and from that time to this (18 months) has been free from any appearance of a return of the disease. She has used about two boxes.

Yours, Respectfully,

E. WHIPPLE

CINCINNATI, July 3, 1838.

Mr. W. Foulke,

DEAR SIR: In a line received this day, you request me to give you the history of my wife's case, in connexion with the application and effect of Sherwood's electro-magnetic remedies. I take pleasure in answering your inquiries, so far as my limited knowledge of the progress of disease and the effect of medicine will permit.

My wife is 19 years of age, of a very frail and delicate constitution. Prior to, or about the first of January last, she had enjoyed good health. About that time (perhaps a little before) she commenced declining, indigestion, and want of appetite, together with extreme weakness, indicated the approach of more serious disease. A few weeks passed, and she commenced coughing—her cough was of a dry, husky character, at first unaccompanied with expectoration. I was under serious apprehension that the consumption which had cut down, prematurely, her father and mother, and many other members of the family, had marked her for its victim, and commenced its work. At first, I resorted to some of the celebrated remedies for diseases of this kind (among which were the "Watasia," and the "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,") but all to no purpose.

Her cough increased daily, attended with profuse expectoration, and she was rapidly wasting away.

About six weeks after her cough commenced, I was induced to try Sherwood's remedies, confident that the ordinary practice of the physicians would only facilitate her departure, at the same time, doubting the efficacy of these remedies.

The day after she had taken the first pill, she had an unusual appetite for food, and I thought her cough during the night had not been so constant or severe. In three or four days, her cough and expectoration ceased, (the blue pill was abandoned) the tone of her stomach was restored, her strength increased, and she could partake of the strongest diet, without injury or inconvenience. From that time to the present, her health (with the exception of occasional colds) has been good.

She has taken a part of two boxes. Whether the relief which they have afforded is temporary or not, time only can determine. I feel thankful to the Giver of all good, that I was directed to the use of these remedies.

From this, and some other cases which have come within my own observation, I have no hesitation in recommending them to all who may be afflicted with scrofulous diseases, by whatever name they may be called.

I would, at least, say, try them.

Your's, &c.,

SAMUEL F. CARY.

Mr. Foulke, to whom the above letters were addressed, resides in Philadelphia—had been out of health many years, and a long time under the treatment of the *elite* of our art in that city, when he commenced the above correspondence (as I am informed) to ascertain what would probably be the effect of the remedies in his case. I am also informed that Mr. Foulke used the remedies, and that their effect in his case, fully justified the character given them by his correspondents.

TUBERCULA OF THE UTERUS, LIVER, STOMACH, TONSILS, PALATE, AND CEREBELLUM.

Mrs. T. S——, of F., Butler Co., Ohio, aged 31 years. She came to see me, August 14, 1836, and said she had been out of health about 5 years. The examination in her case was commenced as usual, by an examination of the spine, and first, of the first cervical vertebræ.

Pressure on a small tubercle of the right side of it produced severe pain, which darted into the right side of the throat, and right side of the head. Pressure on the left side of it produced pain which darted into the left side of her throat. Pressure on the sides of the second joint also produced pain, which darted into the upper and front part of the neck. Pressure on the second, third, fourth and fifth dorsal, produced severe pain, which darted into the stomach. Pressure on the right side of the seventh, eighth and ninth, produced severe pain also, which darted into the region of the liver. Pressure on the third and fourth lumbar was painful. Pressure on the other cervical, dorsal and lumbar vertebræ, produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now examined the line of glands along the neck, and under the jaws, and found them very much enlarged, and told her that her tonsils and palate were enlarged, and that she had dyspepsia, chronic inflammation of the liver, and leucorrhœa, besides swellings of some of her limbs.

She said that was right, and that the disease originated in the uterus five years before, and about a year after, it commenced in her liver, and in a few months after that, in her stomach; and that it was now nearly three months since her ankles and legs began to swell. It is now a year since her catamenia disappeared, and they have not since returned. On

examining her throat, I found the tonsils and palate very much enlarged, and the tongue one-third larger than natural. The tonsils were very sensible to pressure, and had, with the palate and rest of the throat, a dark red colour, and during the last few weeks the act of deglutition, or of swallowing solid food, had been difficult and painful. She had had more or less pain in the right side of her head with dizziness, during the last few months. She was also very pale, feeble and emaciated. A number of physicians have attended her one after another, for a long time, but the disease continued to make progress, and after years of suffering, which can only be appreciated by persons of her sex, she was in the last part of the last stage of disease, and death, under the common treatment, would soon have closed the scene. Prescribed, pills and plaster. One plaster to be applied over the first, second, and third joints of the neck and of a length sufficient to extend from ear to ear. One 5 inches wide and 16 inches long, to extend from the 6th joint of the neck, to the 10th dorsal; and another over all the lumbar vertebræ, and also to use the pills according to the directions in the pamphlet.

I told her, as I commonly do, that she *must* commence getting well immediately, and that in from three days to a week, she would notice it distinctly, and would in that time be able to eat any kind of food, with a good appetite, and without any disturbance of the stomach; and that in from eight to ten weeks she would be entirely well.

I never saw or heard of this patient, or her husband, before she called on me at the above date, and never saw or heard of her again until October 24, when in passing near her residence, I called to see her. Her husband, on my inquiring after her health, before I went into the house, told me, he "believed she was about well." On making the same inquiry of her, she told me she "believed she was entirely well;" and on my asking her if there was no mistake about it, she told me: "no, she thought there could be none," and asked me to "observe the difference in the colour of her skin, and the flesh she had gained;" and then presented to me one arm, to see how hard or solid the flesh was. She also observed, "that her catamenia had returned, and that she had been twice, since she saw me, as regular in that way, as she ever was;" and besides, "that she commenced work as usual when she was well, about two weeks since, and had in that time done a great deal of work, which did not appear to injure her."

I told her that it all looked very fair, but that the change appeared so very great in so short a time, that I would like to examine her back, and see if there was no mistake about it. She told me I might as much as I had a mind to, for she "thought it was perfectly sound." I accordingly examined it in the usual way, and found she was right.

It will be observed that in describing the cases, and the effects of these

remedies, I have generally been very brief, but have said more of this case in consequence of its great importance to females ; for the disease generally commences in them at an adult age, in the uterus, as it did in this case, and then, after a few months or years, is extended to other organs and limbs.

The above case is not an uncommon one, for the day previous to the one on which I prescribed for this case, I was called to prescribe for another.

Mrs. W. F., of the town of R., aged 21 years, affected in all respects as in the above case, except that the tonsils and tubercles in the upper part of the neck were much larger. After, however, the common remedies had entirely failed in her case, she was induced to try the effects of travelling, and visited some of the principal eastern cities—got the advice of some of the physicians of those cities, and on her return, her husband came to me, and told me that “he wanted me to call and see her, as he had become satisfied that she must die, unless I could save her.” I accordingly visited her, and commenced and went through with the examination of the spine in the same way, as in the case of Mrs. S., and then described to her the disease in the different organs and limbs, and prescribed the same remedies. I then, as in the case of Mrs. S., told her she must commence getting well immediately, and the cure would continue steadily, unless it was retarded by colds, and that she must be well in ten or twelve weeks.

She did accordingly begin to get well as I had told her. I called once in two or three weeks to see her progress, and the last time, the day after I called on Mrs. S., and found her situation, in all respects like Mrs. S.—s, except that her tonsils and the tubercles under the jaws, although greatly reduced, had not entirely disappeared—and she was directed to continue the use of the remedies. *Dec. 4.* The tubercles, I have learnt from her mother, have disappeared, and her health is entirely restored.

Mrs. A. H., of Louisville, Ky., aged 21 years. She, like the above cases, had the disease affecting the liver, stomach, and uterus, and a few months since, her throat. She, like Mrs. W. F., after the use of a great variety of remedies, recommended by her physicians, went to one of the eastern cities. She, however, returned a few months after, and gradually growing worse, was in a few weeks confined to her bed. The disease continued to make progress, and in a few weeks more a number of physicians were called in consultation, but her symptoms continued to grow worse.

Magnetic pills and plaster were now prescribed. She began to get well immediately after, and in a few days was able to sit up and walk her room, and in two weeks was promenading the streets. It is now (Nov. 8th, 1836,) only five weeks since she commenced the use of these remedies, and although the usual time has not elapsed to perfect a cure, she has gained so much flesh and strength, as to make her appear to a stranger, as well, and in as good spirits, as any other person. Yet she is rather thin or slender, and has not regained her natural fleshiness, and pressure on the 1st and 2d cervical, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, and 7th, 8th, and 9th dorsal, and 3d and 4th lumbar vertebræ, produced pain. Continued the remedies.

December 16th. Her face has now the full and rounded form, and she has fully regained her natural flesh. On applying pressure now, on each of the vertebræ, along the whole line of the spinal column, it produced no pain or effect whatever. Her health is now in all respects fully re-established, and I directed the remedies to be discontinued.

TUBERCULA OF THE STOMACH.

Dyspepsia.

The following scrap was cut from the *Cincinnati Whig* :—

GENTLEMEN: I noticed some time since, a communication, published in the *Cincinnati Whig*, signed by Dr. Lawson, in which he speaks with great confidence and certainty, of the good effects of “Sherwood’s Remedies,” as prescribed by him in his practice, in the cure of various forms of scrofula.

It gives me pleasure to add my own conviction of their efficacy in the cure of dyspepsia. For many years, this disease had preyed upon my constitution, and in the summer of 1836, and winter of 1837, my digestive organs had become so much impaired, that almost every kind of food, taken as nourishment, created the most intense suffering. My flesh had wasted away, and my whole system had become so much debilitated, as scarcely to give me strength sufficient to leave my room. I had become discouraged, and despaired of ever again regaining my health, and looked upon death as the only sure relief of my sufferings. Many of my friends and acquaintances, with the knowledge that my disease seemed to baffle the skill of several eminent physicians, had despaired of my recovery, and had made up their minds that I must soon be numbered among the dead.

At this stage of the disease, I was advised by some one to make trial of “Sherwood’s electro-magnetic remedies.” As a last resort, I was willing to lay hold of any thing that would relieve me, and lost no time in procuring a box, and commenced their use. In the course of a few weeks, I found my strength gradually to increase, and my food (such as my appetite craved) no longer gave me distress. My former

flow of spirits again returned, my slumbers became sound, and undisturbed by horrid dreams, and my constitution, in a short time, became restored to its former flesh, health, and vigor. It is now more than two years (1839) since I recovered my health, and have withheld giving publicity to my case, until I could, without the fear of contradiction, speak of the permanency of the cure. I would advise, especially, all dyspeptics to lose no time in procuring these remedies, and to give them a fair trial. I am very confident they will not have cause to regret having done so. If any person, afflicted with this disease, should wish for further information than herein given, if they will call on me, or address me by letter, post paid, if in my power, I will cheerfully give it. I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the sale of the medicine.

Your's, respectfully,

CINCINNATI, JUNE 5, 1839.

C. TOBEY.

TUBERCULA OF THE TONSILS, PALATE AND TONGUE.

Master W. W., of Union, Butler Co., Ohio, light complexion, aged 17 years, called for advice, Nov. 25, 1835, and said he had been out of health some time. I now, without any enquiries, commenced an examination of the spine, between the first cervical vertebræ and skull, when he observed that it hurt him, and the pain darted into his tongue. I then pressed on the left side, in the space between the first and second vertebræ; when he observed again that it hurt him, and the pain darted into his throat. Pressure along the other joints of the neck and back, produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now told him that his tongue and tonsils were swelled, and that he had a cough and expectoration; and in looking into his mouth, found both tonsils (almonds of the ear) much enlarged, and in a state of ulceration,—the uvula [palate] much enlarged and elongated, and the tongue twice its natural thickness. On examining the submaxillary and cervical ganglia of glands under the jaws, and in the sides of the neck, they were found much enlarged. He is pale, and the emaciation is making progress. The disease commenced more than a year since, and he has been coughing and expectorating matter, more or less, during the last eight or nine months.

Prescribed, the magnetic remedies. The swelling of the throat and tongue soon began to subside, and in about six weeks the ulcers were healed, and his health was entirely restored in about five months from the time he commenced the use of the remedies.

The above was a very bad case of a disease to which clergymen are very subject, and which would have terminated fatally without the use of these remedies. I have prescribed them in many cases of this affection during the last three years, nine of which were those of clergymen.

Five of these are cured. Two were induced to stop the use of these remedies after two or three weeks, and substitute others, one of whom is dead. The other is, or was, travelling for his health, the last I heard of him. Two very bad cases are now under treatment, and are both very nearly well.*

TUBERCULA OF THE TONGUE, RIGHT TONSIL, RIGHT LEG, AND RIGHT
SIDE OF THE NECK.

Mr. G. A. F——, merchant, of Cleveland, Ohio, light complexion and slender frame, aged 34. His tongue began to swell, and to be sore and stiff or clumsy, in February, 1833; and in April following, his right leg began to swell. The swelling and soreness of the tongue continued to increase until the middle of May, when the leg had become very painful, and began to discharge tuberculous matter.

The swelling and soreness of the tongue began now to subside, and in a few days disappeared. The leg continued to grow worse, and confined him to the house much of the time for nearly four months; but after the use of a variety of applications, it healed about the first of December, of the same year, when he discovered a tubercle of the size of a chesnut in the centre and near the roots of the tongue, which about the last part of the month began to ulcerate, when he discovered another tubercle about three fourths of an inch from it, and this soon ulcerated, and others continued to appear and ulcerate, until the first of May, 1834. They then healed, and the swelling of the tongue became a little reduced, when the disease re-appeared in the leg, but in the back part of it, and with its accustomed violence, and began to ulcerate about the 1st of July. In August, the leg began to get better, when the disease increased again in the tongue, and soon began again to ulcerate; and a tubercle on the right side of the neck now suppurated, and began to discharge tuberculous matter.

He now went to the city of New-York for advice, where electricity was prescribed, and applied in different ways for about or nearly three months, during which time the ulcers of the tongue healed, and the tubercles on the side of the neck nearly disappeared; but on the left side of the tongue remained uninfluenced by the frequent and continued ap-

* In the cases where the uvula has been a long time very much enlarged and elongated, it should be cut off. I generally cut off about one half of it in such cases, to remove a constant source of irritation, which would otherwise greatly retard the cure. The operation is a very simple one, and is never attended with any danger.

plication of the electric shocks. The leg also during the use of this and other remedies continued to get better, and nearly healed. In two or three days after he had left the city of New-York, and discontinued the use of electricity, the tubercles on the side of the neck, and the one on the side of the tongue began to enlarge again, and in two or three weeks, two more appeared in the tongue and his throat began now to be sore and painful, and these symptoms continued to increase in violence.

On the 10th of January, 1835, he called upon me for advice. The right side of his neck was now swollen, tuberculated, and painful, and this pain frequently darted into the side of his face and head, and there were now two large tubercles on the left side of the tongue, and one about the centre of it, and one an inch from its apex, and three rising conspicuously from the right tonsil, which were very sensible to pressure, and with the swollen tongue produced painful and difficult deglutition.

Near the time the ulcerations commenced in the tongue, he began to feel lancinating pains in and through it, and they have continued with varying severity to this time; and all the tubercles that have appeared in it from time to time have invariably ulcerated, except the last three mentioned, and have left in it corrugated excavations.

There is now little or no swelling of the leg, and the tuberculous abscesses are all healed except one; but small tubercles of the size of small peas are felt under the skin in the back and front part of it.

He has suffered severely from this disease, and in one or two instances was reduced nearly to death, and has consulted and employed many celebrated physicians, all of whom called it mercurial disease, and prescribed, among other things, the compound sarsaparilla syrup, and cicuta, at a time when the disease was supposed to be terminating in cancer.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the tongue, right tonsil, right side of the neck and right leg. Prescribed, magnetic pills and plaster. In less than one week, the tubercles in his tongue, tonsil, and neck, with the swelling of his neck, were very much reduced; and he now swallowed his food with much less difficulty, and the reduction continued; and at the end of two weeks the soreness of the throat had subsided, and he swallowed without difficulty; and at the end of four weeks, the tubercles and swellings of the tongue, tonsil, and neck disappeared, as well as the tubercles in the leg; and his health and flesh had increased so much, as to make him appear in perfect health.

Death from cancer of the tongue and throat, is, of all others, the most painful and most horrible, of which Mr. F. was advised, and for which he had been admonished to prepare.

The lapse of four years has shown the cure a permanent one.

Miss M. H——, of ——, aged 17 years. Called early in the morning to see her, in April, 1817; and was requested to examine her under lip, which was swollen and ulcerated, and to give my opinion of its character, and after examining it and the lymphatic glands of the neck, which were tuberculated on both sides, I pronounced it a case of scrofulous cancer. I was then requested to say whether I “could cure it without cutting it out,” and readily answered in the affirmative, and was then told by the female attendant, that, that was all they wanted of me, and that I was at liberty to return home as soon as I pleased, and accordingly bade her good morning, and returned home, perfectly in the dark, however, as regarded what was meant by this quixotic adventure. The next day, I was called again, and informed in explanation, that a celebrated surgeon had been attending the patient about two months, and as the lip continued to get worse, and had become very painful, he had advised them, a few days before, of the futility of all remedies, but the knife, and had set the time of ten o’clock of the day before to perform the operation; but they had dismissed him, and sent for me to perform the cure without it.

She was of the middling size, light and ruddy complexion, eyes rather large and prominent, and form of face approaching that of the Roman, and with perfect symmetry of body and limbs, was what may be called a scrofulous beauty, bating only this horrible lip.

Prescribed, magnetic pills and plaster.

In five weeks from this time the cure was perfect, and the tuberculated glands in the neck had gradually become smaller, and soon after disappeared.

This case, and the following one of the uterus, were apparently cases of scrofulous cancer. I have had a few other cases of the lip of the same character, and many of a similar nature, affecting the uterus, which were cured with these remedies, but which have apparently little or no effect on the disease in this form, when affecting any other part of the body. I have imputed their effects, in the cases of the lip and uterus, to the strong power of contraction which they possess, from the fact that the same results are obtained in cases where strong compression can be applied at the same time as in the case given of Mrs. H., of Union, Butler Co., Ohio.

Menorrhagia terminating in Cancer.

Miss P. F——, of ——, of full habit and light complexion, aged 22 years; called to see her, May 16, 1812. She has menorrhagia, which commenced four months ago. I prescribed the usual remedies for many months, during which time, as before, she had been constantly confined to her bed: but all to no purpose, and it now became necessary to abandon the patient or commence a new treatment.

She had from the first complained much of pain and weakness in the small of her back; which was attended with leucorrhœa. I proposed now to examine her back, and applied pressure on and around the lumbar vertebræ, and this produced violent pain, which, on every repetition of the pressure, darted into the uterus, and they appeared to be the same darting pains we find in cancer of the breast.

I now prescribed the magnetic pills and plaster. The plaster over the small of the back, or lumbar vertebræ, with injections into the uterus of a strong solution of acetate of iron, by means of a catheter and small pointed syringe.

Her symptoms began to improve slowly from this time, and in about three months, a very thick membrane separated from the inside of the uterus, and was discharged from it, rolled up—round—half an inch in diameter, and two inches in length, which was presented to me in a paper, and on unrolling and spreading it out on a stand, it presented two tumors or bunches, of dark colored fungi near the middle or centre of it, —one of which was near the size and shape of a chesnut, and the other of the size of a pea, and flattened on the sides that adhered to the membrane, and at a distance from each other of half an inch.

These fungi were on the outside of the membrane, or that next the uterus, and adhered to and sunk deeply into it; and there arose out of their tops and sides small white or light colored substances of the size and appearance of small threads, and from a line to a fourth of an inch in length.

On examining the other side of this membrane, small holes or *chinks* were found opposite to these fungi.

In a few weeks after this, her health was restored. She married about a year after, but has had no children.

CHAPTER VII.

TUBERCULA OF THE SPINE.

Lateral curvature of the spine—Caries of the vertebræ and distortion of the spine—
 Spine and neck—Distortion of the spine and lumbar abscess—Caries of the vertebræ
 —Lecture of M. Sanson on caries of the lumbar vertebræ, with observations on
 it—Tubercula of the neck.

TUBERCULA OF THE SPINE—LATERAL CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

Miss E. B., of Stratford, Conn., aged twelve years. I called to see her in Dec. 1839, and on an examination found a lateral curvature of the dorsal vertebræ, a portion of which extended under, and raised the right shoulder blade. The right hip was also raised above the left, and her health and strength much reduced.

Prescribed, the magnetic remedies. The plaster to extend the whole length of the spine. The weight of her body was also directed to be suspended by her arms, with any simple contrivance, as by taking hold of a stick suspended from a ceiling, a few minutes, five or six times a day.

I called to see her again the last part of April, 1840, when, on examination of the spine, it was found to have resumed its natural position, and her health and strength perfectly restored.

The curvature commenced in this case about a year and a half before I first saw her in December, and gradually increased to the extent above mentioned. The result of this practice in such cases, is constant and uniform. In other cases, of many years continuance, little or no change is produced in the curvature, for obvious reasons, by this practice or any other, and the only benefit resulting from the use of these remedies in

these cases is the reduction of the disease in the spine, and also of the stomach, liver, or lungs, almost constantly accompanying disease of the spine.

I frequently find such patients harnessed with cushions and splints, but regarding them as worse than useless, I always remove them.

TUBERCULA OF THE SPINE.

Caries of the Vertèbræ and Distortion of the Spine.

Master W. H. F., of the City of New York, of light complexion, aged 6 years. His parents brought him to me in Sept. 1837, with white swelling and distortion of the spine from tubercular disease of the eleventh and twelfth dorsal, and first lumbar vertebræ—the last dorsal projecting backwards, and it was with great difficulty he could maintain himself in an erect position. The disease (in which the common remedies had been used without benefit) commenced about two years before that time with pain in these vertebræ, which still continued with intervals of abatement, during a few weeks, when it would sometimes return with such violence as to produce spasmodic symptoms.

Prescribed, magnetic remedies.

His health soon began to improve, and in about six months it was entirely recovered. I examined his back a number of times during the summer and fall of 1838, and also on the 15th of June, 1839, and found it perfectly sound and strong, and he walked as erect, and appeared as well, as any boy of his age.

TUBERCULA OF THE SPINE AND NECK.

King's Evil, and White Swelling of the right side of the Spine.

Master J. M. S——, of Union, Butler county, Ohio, aged seven years. I was called to see him, August 3d, 1833. He had a white swelling on the under jaw of the right side, and a number of large tubercles on the same side of his neck, and a white swelling on the right side of the lower dorsal vertebræ, (back bone,) and it was now about three weeks since the disease commenced. Prescribed, magnetic pills and plaster. In six weeks the white swellings disappeared, and his usual good health was re-established.

September 23d, 1833. Prescribed for Master W. C., the brother of Master J. M. S——, aged 4 years. He had a white swelling of the neck, and lower jaw of the right side, over tubercles on the same side of

the neck. Prescribed, magnetic pills and plaster. In five weeks the swellings and tubercles had disappeared. His health continues good.

The case of J. M. S——, under the common treatment, like the following case of Master J. S——, would have terminated in distortion of the spine and lumbar abscess. This disease always commences with white swelling on the front or back side of the spine.

TUBERCULA OF THE SPINE.

Distortion of the Spine, Lumbar Abscess, White Swelling, &c

Master J. S——, of Sycamore, Hamilton county, Ohio, aged twelve years. I was called to see him October 24th, 1832. He has tubercles of different sizes, on both sides of his neck, and it is now six years since they first appeared, and his health began to decline; and he had now a distortion of the spine (back bone) ninth dorsal vertebræ, which formed an obtuse angle backward; and the lumbar vertebræ, (joints of the back bone belonging to the small of the back,) from this point to the os-coccyx, inclined to the right side, so far as to form nearly a half circle; which with the whole left side of the back, was occupied with a large lumbar abscess. The distortion of the spine commenced three years before, with white swelling on the right side of the spine. He had also a white swelling on the left thigh, and a very great enlargement of the abdomen, produced by an enlargement of the mesenteric glands. The lumbar abscess had been discharging scrofulous matter about two years, which now amounted to more than half a pint in every twenty-four hours; and he was so much emaciated as to make his face, chest and limbs, except the left thigh, appear precisely like a skeleton covered with a thin skin. He had a severe cough, and was expectorating freely, and had hectic fever, night sweats, and diarrhœa, with irregular vacillating pain in the chest and stomach, which was much increased by the little food he was able to swallow; and he was now, and had been for the last two months, so feeble as to be unable to move his head, body, or limbs, excepting only feeble motions of his arms. Three physicians had prescribed for him, at different times, without apparent benefit. Prescribed, magnetic pills and plaster. His health, in a few days, began slowly to improve, and the quantity of matter discharged from the abscess gradually became less, and his cough, expectoration, fever, night sweats, and diarrhœa gradually disappeared, and his strength improved. In May following, the discharge from the abscess was reduced to a tea-spoon full in twenty-four hours, and the lumbar vertebræ had resumed their natural situation, in a line with the dorsal; and the enlargement of

the abdomen had disappeared; and on the first of August he was able to walk.

There was in this case a loss of bony substance in the dorsal vertebræ, by the ulceration, and the matter formed by it passed down along the fascia of the psoas muscle, and through the groin into the upper part of the thigh and produced the swelling or abscess there. There was also a loss of bony substance by ulceration on the left side of all the lumbar vertebræ, and the matter discharged from these produced the lumbar abscess, and these losses of bony substance was the cause of the distortion of the dorsal, and of the obliquity of all the lumbar vertebræ.

EXPLANATION OF THE SUBJOINED CUTS.

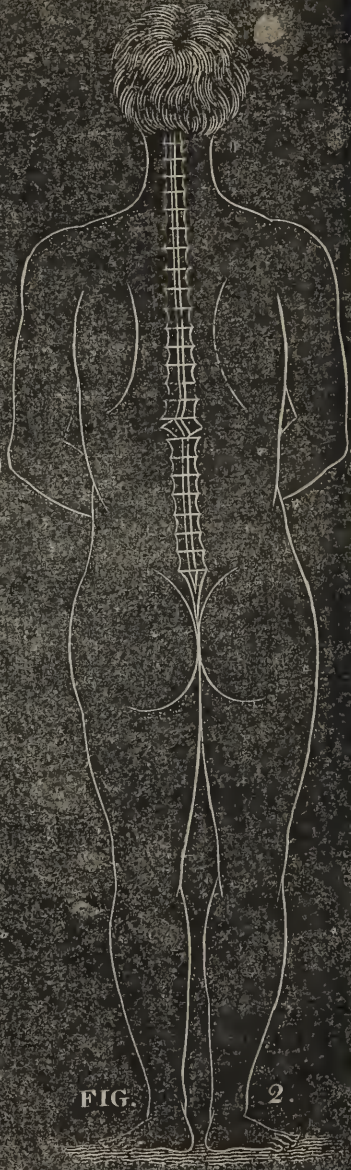
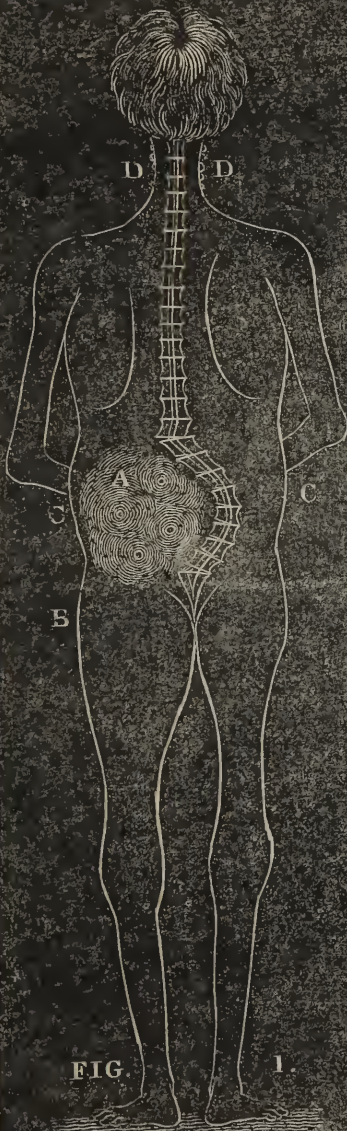
Fig. 1 represents the case of Master J. S., as it was when I first saw it in October, 1832. A, lumbar abscess, with four openings, from which matter issued. B, psoas abscess, situated in the upper and inner part of the left thigh. CC, abdomen distended by tuberculated intestines and mesentery. DD, line of cervical glands, tuberculated on both sides of the neck. See the description of it, page 91.

Fig. 2 represents the same case as it was when published in June, 1834, and as it now is. The distortion of the ninth dorsal vertebræ backward, will be seen as in Fig. 1, and the tenth dorsal fallen down on its side, or nearly so; and it would be difficult to tell, according to Mr Sanson's views of such accidents, where that portion of the spinal marrow is, that once passed through its centre.

Caries of the vertebræ is the consequence of tubercula, or white swelling of the vertebræ.

The disease it will be seen by an examination of the preceding cases, is easily distinguished by the new and natural symptoms in any of its stages, and easily cured by the natural remedies, and as a knowledge of these facts is of great importance to the community, I shall give copious extracts from a lecture on caries of the vertebræ, by M. Sanson, of the Hotel Dieu, who is one of the most distinguished surgeons in Europe, and was delivered before one of the most learned, and most numerous forums in the world, for the purpose of showing the great difficulty in distinguishing tubercula or scrofula, in this, as well as other parts of the body, by the common symptoms, and the common erroneous views of the disease, with the absolute uselessness of the common treatment for it.

M. Sanson was a candidate for the vacant medical chair in the university of Paris, occasioned by the death of Baron Boyer, and this lecture was a trial of his learning and skill, in an immense amphitheatre, before



the faculty of medicine, who were his judges, and more than 2500 students, and has been published and lauded in the medical journals of Europe and this country, and is consequently generally esteemed the very best authority on the subjects of which it treats

I. LECTURE OF M. SANSON AT THE CONCOURS OF PARIS, IN JUNE, 1834.—

The two patients who fell to the lot of M. Sanson, were placed at No. 19, Salle St. Martha, and No. 12, Salle St. Jeane, *Hotel Dieu*, and afforded subjects for the following lecture:—

First Patient.—CARIES OF LUMBER VERTEBRÆ.

GENTLEMEN: The first is a child eight years of age, of a lymphatic temperament; his skin is fine and white, the abdomen much developed; the hair light coloured; in a word, he presents the characteristics of what may be called a scrofulous beauty. The family of this child is, according to all accounts, healthy, and he himself has enjoyed a good state of health until within eight months of the present time. At that period the patient first experienced some pain in the region of the loins, which remained for some time, I cannot tell exactly how long, as the answers of the child were not very precise on this point; the pains were not accompanied by any feebleness of the lower extremities, or symptoms of any organic affection. After a few months a tumor made its appearance at the upper part of the thigh, and was at first accompanied by pulsations, which have since disappeared. The swelling gradually increased in size, and is now as large as two fists. When examined by the hand, there is an evident feeling of fluctuation, and its volume is influenced by the position in which the patient may be placed. Thus, when the child lies down on his back, the tumor becomes less tense than in the upright posture, and if we press the hand flat on the thigh, the contents are displaced, and ascend into the iliac fossa; hence we may conclude the existence of a large cavity, filled with a liquid matter. I should remark that the skin is not adherent to the surface of the tumor, but is moveable on all points of it. The child, as was before remarked, seems to enjoy still a good state of health; he is not affected with diarrhœa or sweating; his appetite is good; sleeps sound; he walks without experiencing inconvenience, and the affection is as yet completely local. The sister of the ward says he has coughed for the last three months; this led me to examine carefully the state of the chest; on auscultation we could not discover any symptoms of the presence of any tubercles in the lungs; the respiration, on the contrary, was healthy; there was no matity upon percussion at any point of the thorax; the only abnormal sound was some mucous rale, indicating a chronic catarrh, but this was slight, and the expectoration was by no means abundant.

What, we ask, is the nature of the disease under which our patient labours? It may be laid down, as a general rule, that when you have a tumor presenting itself at the upper part of the thigh, after a continuance of lumber or dorsal pains, the existence of caries of the vertebral column is very probable. The diagnosis is sometimes, however, accompanied with difficulties; in the present case, indeed, we are assisted by a leading symptom, for we have a slight gibbosity of the lumber vertebræ, and hence we are justified in concluding that the vertebral column is affected; we should, however, in all cases, wait for the formation of an abscess, before we give a decided opinion, because in

many circumstances, as in the case of a fall on the loins, accidental injury, &c., we have often the symptoms of vertebral disease, although no caries exist. But our patient was not affected by any accident of this kind, and the pains commenced without any appreciable cause.

Let us begin by endeavouring to determine the origin of the disease in the present instance. Rachitis is a very frequent cause of softening of the vertebral column, and this often produces the angular curvature; so much so, that many practitioners regard the angular curvature as a characteristic of rachitis, hence much doubt on the origin of the affection must exist, until caries has actually set in. But we have to remember that rachitis has a set of symptoms by which it is distinguished; it is a general constitutional disease, not a local one; rachitic children are feeble, and mostly sunk in a state of *abatement* and depression of spirits; they exhibit an indifference to what passes about them, while, at the same time, there is a precocity of mental powers, which is very remarkable; the gastric organs are usually affected in this disease; the mesenteric glands are engorged; the child has often diarrhœa, with a slow fever, or an acceleration of the pulse towards evening, he is pale, the lower jaw projects, and he gradually gets thin and pines away. Now we remark none of these symptoms in our patient; his health has been good, and we have, besides, another proof that his affection does not derive its origin from rachitis, besides we find the characteristic signs of an abscess by congestion. We have, therefore, in the present case, a formation of pus in the cellular sheath surrounding the lumbar nerves, or psoas muscles, and passing down as far as the thigh, where it presents itself; this matter is of an inflammatory origin. He first had pain in the part for a considerable period, and then the formation of pus which is now making its way to the exterior along the sheath of the muscles; the disease, in a word, is caries of the vertebral column, with abscess by congestion.

But we do not find here the symptoms which most commonly accompany caries of the spine. In most cases the disease commences by vague pains in some one point of the vertebral column; these become worse, and the patient soon experiences some difficulty or loss in the power of the locomotive system. Thus, if the disease commence in the lumbar region, the curve of the spinal column begins there, and the patient's movements are embarrassed in consequence of the influence which the change of form exercises on the action of the nerves; the general position of the patient is very characteristic of the affection under which he suffers; the head and neck are thrown back, and the legs are bent in such a way as to produce a most uneasy position. If you remark the child when he walks there is no action of the thighs, he seems to walk merely with the lower leg. When the bodies of several vertebræ are engaged in the disease, the spinal marrow may be pressed on in a moderate manner, and certain symptoms, as *subsultus tendinum* or convulsive movements of the muscles indicate this complication; the patient feels a weakness of the lower extremities; if he sit down or attempt to lift any thing from the ground, he is compelled to bend the limbs gradually, and dip down with a slow motion. The child whom we had to examine, did not present any of these accidents; he walked well, as has been remarked, and did not show any impediment of motion.

Whence arises this exception from the accidents usually accompanying caries of the spine? The reason is that he has several of the bodies of the vertebræ affected at the same time; when only one is diseased, the curvature which results is angular, and the pressure exercised on the spinal marrow is consequently more sudden and violent, giving rise to convulsions, paralysis, or retraction of the limbs. The compression of the spinal marrow is not the only cause of the disorders which we sometimes witness in the organs of locomotion; inflammation may come in as an accessory cause, extending from the bodies of the affected vertebræ to the membranes, and from the latter to the spinal marrow itself. We have, therefore, in the present case, caries of the vertebræ, and

abscess by congestion. The caries occupy many vertebræ together ; for if we examine the state of the spinal column we find a gradual bend, quite different from the sudden angular curvature when one vertebræ only is diseased ; and this circumstance fully explains the little or no difficulty of motion which our patient experiences, his upright posture in walking, and the freedom from all unpleasant or dangerous accidents.

The question now arises, what is the cause of the disease in the present case ? The exciting causes of caries of the vertebral column are in general difficult to discover. Our patient's father is a tailor, and his children have been accustomed to spend their time in a low, ill-ventilated shop. This may be the origin of the scrofulous affection under which he now suffers, and although the cause is not very well marked, yet the bad habit of body, contracted by living in an unwholesome place, is sufficient to excite the disease.

In what state is the vertebral column ?

The affection sometimes commences in the bodies of the vertebræ, and then we have them only inflamed. If it persist for some time, the weight of the body begins to act on the altered and softened bone, breaks it down, and a curvature, more or less prominent, is the consequence. But in our patient we have not only inflammation of the bone but suppuration also. The disease is not confined to a simple ramollissement ; the spongy tissue of the bones has become fungous, purulent matter is secreted by them, and a large cavity exists, filled with that fluid. If we had an opportunity of examining the state of the parts which transmit the pus from the seat of the disease to the exterior, we should find a long channel, hallowed out through the cellular sheath surrounding the muscles ; the channel is lined throughout by a membrane which constantly secretes pus, and is called by surgeons *puro-generative (puro-genic.)* In its structure it resembles somewhat that of the mucous membranes.

How does the disease terminate ? (Here M. Sanson entered into an extensive examination of the different ways in which caries of the spine may end, and of which we need give but a very faint outline.) The affection in the first place may go on and become daily worse ; the inflammation extends to the membranes of the spinal marrow, and to the medullary substance itself ; we have then the developement of a new set of symptoms ; motion becomes irregular and interrupted, and paralysis is finally established. The patient is now confined altogether to bed, his health is completely destroyed, the long-continued pressure brings on gangrene of the buttocks, &c., and death ensues. In many cases, however, the purulent collection opens by a small abscess in the thigh ; the opening is often very minute, but this does not prevent the entrance of atmospheric air into the cavity. The patient soon presents severe typhoid symptoms, from the degenerescence of the purulent contents of the abscess ; his lungs are attacked, and on examination, we find tubercles, which, perhaps, we did not before suspect or discover ; diarrhœa now sets in, and he soon sinks in a state of exhaustion. In other more favorable cases the termination is of a different character. The tissues surrounding the diseased and carious vertebræ furnish a bony matter, and the destruction of the hard parts is in some degree repaired ; the pus becomes concentrated and dries, the abscess contracts, and its sheath is gradually changed into a kind of canal, which no longer secretes puriform matter, and is at length totally healed, or the abscess may open externally, and terminate like any other abscess in a different part of the body ; however, in most cases, where the abscess thus opens spontaneously, it becomes fistulous, or the patient dies.

Let us now consider the treatment which should be adopted in the present case. If we look to the general health of our patient, we find it very favorable ; his constitution is good, there is little or no pain, and we may say that he is in a promising state, and that the affection under which he labours is as simple as it is capable of being. He has, in fact, no fever of any kind, he does not suffer from diarrhœa or hectic perspirations, and

there are no symptoms of constitutional derangement. The pain in the lumbar region has considerably diminished, and the abscess has not yet opened externally. There are, however, on the other hand, some unfavourable conditions in the present case; thus, for example, if the extent of the caries, by destroying several of the bodies of the vertebræ, has the effect of preventing any injurious pressure on the spinal marrow, yet a greater quantity of osseous tissue is necessarily affected, and the labour of regeneration will be more difficult or uncertain; and again, although, on examination of the chest, we found no signs of the existence of tubercles, yet, from the child's general appearance and temperament, we may fear their formation at a subsequent period. Hence the prognosis in the present case must be guarded, and the chances of a cure are perhaps, less numerous than those of a fatal termination.

Sometimes the caries of the vertebral column is superficial, and we may attack it with a reasonable hope of attaining a successful result; but not so in the case of our patient. The disease has already existed for too long a time, and the lesion is too profound. What then are we to do? It may be remarked, in the first place, and as a principle of treatment, that the affection is originally an inflammatory one, and hence the antiphlogistic treatment should form the principle we ought to have in view. When I mention antiphlogistic treatment, I do not refer exclusively to bloodletting and debilitating measures; these only form a part of it, regarded as a whole. I allude to another and an important branch, viz., the revulsive part, which is included in the term antiphlogistic treatment, and not to the sanguineous, which, in most cases, is not to be thought of.

The first means I would employ is the moxa; this is a most powerful and efficacious external irritant, and we may apply it over various points of the spine, so as to multiply the foci of irritation, according to the method recommended by Baron Larrey; he has often placed thirty or forty moxæ along the spine, and this application has been attended with very remarkable success.

At the same time that we attack the disease by local measures, we should not neglect general constitutional treatment. Our first and principal object should be to correct the scrofulous temperament, which is strongly marked in the patient; this is to be done by the treatment with which every one is familiar; the child should have good, nourishing, easily digested food; he should live in a wholesome atmosphere, exposed to a fresh healthy air; he should take gentle and constant exercise, &c., and we may aid these means by the administration of bitters, if indicated.

Here M. Sanson entered into the different modes of treating the abscess, which is unimportant, and unnecessary to notice, and then passed to the consideration of his second patient, with lymphatic engorgement of the breast, which I propose to notice at a future period.

It will be observed, that after describing the common symptoms in this case, M. Sanson asks, "what is the nature of the disease? and after observing that "the diagnosis is sometimes accompanied with difficulties," acknowledges that "in the present case" he is "assisted by a leading symptom, a slight gibbosity of the lumbar vertebræ." It excited, however, so little attention, in his examination of the case, that he forgot to mention it in his description of the symptoms.

The nature of this gibbosity, or swelling, and the sympathies excited by it, could not, therefore, have been known to the learned author of this lecture, for in such case, the natural associations of his mind would have

led him to a critical examination of it, and of the cervical and sub-maxillary glands, which he would have found tuberculated.

These swellings of the vertebræ and tuberculated glands, may always be found in the first stage of the disease, as well as the last, and should always be decisive of its nature, and consequently we never should do as he says, "wait for the formation of an abscess, before we give a decided opinion," but on the contrary, we should commence our treatment immediately, to remove the disease in the first stage, and prevent the formation of caries and abscess, and their deplorable consequences.

He labours to show that caries of the spine has an inflammatory origin—tells us that it is different from rachitis, (rickets) because, in this case, "we find the characteristic signs of an abscess by congestion,"—tells us, also, of "the bodies of the vertebræ" being "inflamed"—that "in this case, we have not only inflammation of the bone, but suppuration also"—that "this matter has an inflammatory origin," and repeats again and again, that the abscess, "is an abscess by congestion."

In replying to these vagaries, (for such they really are,) it may be useful to observe, that in this disease, we rarely see two cases precisely alike, and that the common symptoms, are always varied according to the different parts, situation, and number of the vertebræ affected, and by its almost constant complication in some of its stages, with tubercula of other parts of the system, and that the idea of the abscess being "an abscess by congestion," or inflammation, and the vertebræ, or "bones," being "inflamed," or in a state of inflammation, and that "the affection is originally an inflammatory one," is all visionary theory, and the old visionary theory too, of the schools which was never favoured with the evidence of its real existence in chronic diseases.

The abortive attempt of M. Sanson to show a distinction between the disease in this case and rickets, will be seen on comparing it with the case of Master J. S., who, besides an abscess in the upper part of the thigh from caries of the vertebræ, as in this case, had also the common symptoms of rickets, or those given as such by M. Sanson, at the same time, which demonstrates their unity; and yet Mr. Sanson describes the same symptoms, to show they are different diseases. His description of the common symptoms of both, is consequently lame, confused, irregular and unnatural. There are really, therefore, no such diseases as are here described by M. Sanson, as nature is necessarily uniform in all her works.

His treatment, it will be seen, corresponds with his theory. It is "the antiphlogistic," or debilitating treatment, "in which bleeding forms a part," and the same that is pursued in chronic diseases of the organs and limbs. It is founded on a theory that was formed, like many others, with a very superficial knowledge of the construction of the elementary

organs, and of the motions of the elementary and compound organs, and without the least knowledge of the causes of these motions, or of the great sympathetic motions by which these are regulated and sustained, or of the natural remedies founded on a knowledge of these causes and motions—a theory which has consigned its millions to a premature grave. And the few that nature has been able to sustain against the combined influence of the disease, and this treatment, may be seen in our towns and cities,—some pale, sallow, feeble, and emaciated, and others with distortions of the spine, and tuberculated and amputated limbs, and who have long been perpetual monuments of its folly. Hence the cause of the grave scepticisms of some, and the ridicule of others, in regard to the real usefulness, or great importance of the medical art,—of the great number of nostrums for these diseases,—of the mazes of Doct. Philip,*—the visions of Prince Hoenlohe, and of the *very learned* theory, and *very scientific* atomic, or seventy-thousandth-part-of-a-grain-practice, of the great German professor.

The cases before noticed of Master J. M. S. and Mr. W., like that of M. Sanson's, commenced with a small gibbosity of the vertebræ, and both would have terminated, like his, in caries and abscess, under the common treatment, or that recommended by M. Sanson. The case also before noticed, of Master J. S., was so much worse than that of M. Sanson's, as hardly to admit of a comparison, and yet he is preparing himself for a public teacher, while M. Sanson acknowledges, that the "lesion," in the case of his patient, although so comparatively trifling, is from his knowledge of the dependence that can be placed on the common treatment, "too profound" to give "a reasonable hope of attaining a successful result."

The disease, in the case of Master J. S., after it commenced in the dorsal, was gradually extended to the lumbar vertebræ. An abscess was formed in the upper part of the thigh, and on the back, by the matter discharged from the carious bones; and the disease propagated to other organs. And with caries and distortion of the ninth dorsal; and caries and obliquity of the last dorsals, and all the lumbar vertebræ—with tuberculated stomach, intestines and mesentery; and tuberculated and ulcerated lungs—with the motions of his body and limbs paralyzed, and his legs flexed, in right and obtuse angles, from compression of the spinal marrow; combined with great precocity of intellect, hectic fever, night sweats, diarrhœa, and a frightful marasmus; presented the most appalling effects of this disease, and of the common remedies.

Under the use of the natural remedies, the further progress of the

* Dr. Philip imagined he could distinguish chronic diseases of the different organs by the pulse.

disease was stayed—the tuberculations reduced, and the work of re-formation commenced, to replace the great loss of substance ; and he slowly, but gradually, arose from his most deplorable position, and stood erect, and remains, like many similar cases, a monument of the value of the simple and natural remedies, indicated by the really simple nature of the disease, and of the futile nature and folly of the common treatment.

Acute or inflammatory diseases, requiring the antiphlogistic treatment, run through their course, and terminate in a few days or weeks ; but contra, or chronic diseases, are slow in their progress, and continue many weeks or months, and sometimes years, before their termination, and require a treatment entirely different, as every body knows, except physicians, who, in spite of the every day evidences of their own senses, still adhere *scientifically*, to the old unscientific theory and practice of the schools.

This case, and lecture, are full of instruction, and it should never be forgotten, that the reason which induced M. Sanson to advise to wait for the formation of an abscess, before we give a decided opinion in such cases, is the consequence of the great difficulty in distinguishing chronic diseases in their early stages by the common symptoms. The deplorable consequences, resulting from this necessity, must be apparent to all, for instead of attacking and reducing the disease in the first stage, when affecting the spine, organs, or limbs, we must wait many weeks or months, and sometimes years, for the formation of an abscess, before we can, by the common symptoms, “give a decided opinion,” or commence the proper treatment ; or until the disease is so far advanced, as to preclude, in a great majority of cases, “a reasonable hope of attaining a successful result.”

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK.

King's Evil.

Master John Watson, of the City of New York, aged eighteen years. He had large tubercles on both sides of his neck, and in the last part of November, 1838, a general swelling commenced over them, and gradually increased to December 19th of the same year, when they had become very large. He then commenced the use of the magnetic remedies. Matter was formed in the swelling on the left side, which broke and discharged scrofulous matter six or seven weeks. The abscesses then healed, and the swelling with that on the right side of the neck, entirely disappeared in about six months from the time he commenced the use of the remedies. His health was then re-established, and has continued good to this time. *Sept. 1, 1840.*

CHAPTER VIII.

Tubercula of the knee, terminating in consumption—Of the ankle joint—Of the joints and limbs, with ulcers, white swellings, abscesses, and caries of the bones—Of the knee and mesentery—Of the neck and mesentery—Of the left foot and hip—Of the left leg—Of the hip joint—Of the heel and ankle joint, with abscesses and caries of the bones—Of the uterus and right leg—Colour of the skin in chronic tubercula—tubercula connected with syphilis—Index—Glossary.

TUBERCULA OF THE JOINTS AND LIMBS.

IN consequence of there being no generally known remedy for tubercula, it is the practice in this country, and in Europe, and in the hospital and country practice, to amputate or cut off the limbs in cases of tubercula, or white swellings of the joints or limbs, whenever the disease is supposed to have advanced so far as to endanger life. The relief in such case is, however, generally very temporary, as the disease is commonly soon developed in another joint, limb, or organ, and such patients consequently receive, from such severe operations, but a brief immunity from pain and death. In the case given of Mr. J. S., of Preble county, the thigh was amputated for a white swelling of the right knee; but the disease soon after attacked him in the left hip, and then in the left foot, when that of the hip became passive. If, in this case, the left leg, like the thigh of the right side, had been amputated on account of the disease in the foot, according to the common practice, the disease in the hip would have quickly become active, and Mr. J. S. soon numbered with the dead.

This case, with that of Miss M. G., of Springfield, with acute white swelling of the heel; and Master W. L., of Madison, with the disease in all the limbs and many of the joints, with a great variety of similar cases, show what is effected by the natural remedies, without amputation. And I may here remark, that on examining the cases of amputa-

tion for tubercula of the joints and limbs, reported in the *London Medico-Chirurgical Review*, during the last ten years, and including those that are called by different names, but really the same disease, there can be little or no doubt, but at least three-fourths of the number would have been rendered unnecessary, if the use of these remedies had been commenced, even at as late a period as that in which the operations were performed. And this opinion is hazarded with the full knowledge of the fact, that these reports were principally from the Hospitals of London and Paris, and that these operations were performed by, or with the advice of physicians and surgeons, who rank among the first members of our profession. The tuberculous or scrofulous diathesis or taint, is destroyed by the natural remedies, but remains in the system after these operations, and the disease is propagated to other organs and limbs.

TUBERCULA OF THE LEFT KNEE, STOMACH, AND LEFT LUNG.

White Swelling, Dyspepsia and Consumption.

Master Alexander Benedict, of light complexion, aged 15 years, came into my office on crutches, in June, 1837, accompanied by his father. On examining the son, I found he had a white swelling of the left knee, and tuberculated stomach and left lung. The disease commenced in the knee about five years before, and progressed gradually under the treatment of the best physicians and surgeons of this city, until February, 1837, when the disease commenced in the lungs, with cough and expectoration, which still continued, and he was then pale, feeble and emaciated. Prescribed the magnetic remedies. I heard no more from the case until October of the same year, when he called at my office with his father in perfect health. The white swelling of the knee, with the cough and expectoration, had entirely disappeared, and he had gained so much flesh and strength as to make him appear in as good health as that of any other person, and his health has continued good to this time.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1840.

I have read the above description of the case of my son, and will add to it the fact of my having paid to the best physicians and surgeons of this city, about a thousand dollars for their attendance on him, and that they had given up the case, and told me that he could not be cured, but must die; when a gentleman, (Mr. Baker) advised me to take him to Dr. Sherwood; I did so, and got him cured at last, as stated above, for ten dollars.*

SAMUEL BENEDICT,

No. 2 Merchants Exchange.

* I have had a great number of similar cases which have terminated in the same manner, and in which from fifty to five hundred dollars has been first paid to other physicians and surgeons for their attendance upon them.

ACUTE TUBERCULA OF THE ANKLE JOINT—ACUTE WHITE SWELLING OF
THE ANKLE JOINT.

Master John Lepine, of the City of New York, aged 12 years. He began to have severe pain in the right ankle joint, about the first of January, 1840, which was soon followed by swelling, and, in a few weeks, matter was formed and discharged from the left side of the joint, which matter was a thin sanies mixed with cheesy concretions. He was treated by a physician of this city in the usual manner, until the 18th of March, without any other effect than a palliation of the symptoms. At this period he commenced the use of the magnetic remedies.

Under their use the character of the discharge from the ankle joint was changed, in a few days, from a thin sanies to a thick yellow matter, which soon began to decrease in quantity, as also the swelling, and in the course of six weeks he was able to draw on his boots and walk about, and has continued to do so every day since that time. I saw him and examined the ankle to-day (June 8th)—the swelling and pain have subsided, and there only remains a very slight discharge from a small orifice in the skin, which will be closed in a few days.

July 27th. A small piece of bone was discharged from the orifice a few days after the above date, when it closed, and the ankle is now perfectly well.

I have received many letters of commendation for the success of my practice in chronic diseases, and cannot well resist the temptation to publish the following from a lady of this city, who is anxious to add her testimony to the benefits resulting from the use of my remedies.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7, 1840.

DR. SHERWOOD,

SIR: Having been informed of your intention to publish a pamphlet, containing an account of cures performed by your magnetic remedies, I deem it important to lay before the public a statement of your success in the case of my son. He had injured his spine by a fall from his chair about two years previous to your undertaking the cure of him, and had suffered much from the disease which ensued, as well as from the remedies of various physicians, with no material benefit, until the application of your remedies, when his recovery was rapid, and he is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The handsome manner in which you so disinterestedly came forward to the assistance of several poor people in our neighbourhood, particularly in your successful treatment of an aggravated case of white swelling of long standing, will be long remembered with gratitude, and must establish the superiority of your remedies in cases of the above character. Certain that to your exertion I am indebted for the life of my child, I wish you all possible success in the heavenly art of healing the sick.

Respectfully yours,

* ** *

The first case referred to by this lady, was that of a white swelling and distortion of the spine; and the last, a very bad case of white swelling of the knee of a young lady of six years standing, which had resisted both the hospital and private practice.

TUBERCULA OF THE JOINTS AND LIMBS.

Ulcers, White Swellings, Abscesses, and Caries of the Bones.

Master W. L., of Madison, Butler county, Ohio, aged eleven years. I was called to see him, May 29th, 1833. He had scrofulous tubercles, and a scrofulous ulcer on both sides of his neck, a white swelling of the left arm, between the shoulder and elbow, and another of the left ankle. He had also a white swelling of the right knee, and also of the right ankle, and another of the third joint of the fore-finger of the right hand. The white swelling of the left arm was discharging scrofulous matter from abscesses in four places, and that of the left ankle in two places, and that of the right ankle, and that of the hand, in one place each.

The disease commenced about a year and a half before, first with white swelling of the right knee, and the other swellings, ulcers and abscesses gradually appeared as the disease advanced. He was now confined to his bed and unable to walk, was feeble and emaciated, entirely deaf, and suffered much from pain, mostly at this time in both ankles and the left leg. Prescribed the magnetic pills and plaster. The pain in his limbs began to subside in a few days, and his health to improve; a piece of bone two inches long, half an inch wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, separated from the bone, and was removed from the left arm. The white swellings gradually became less, and in six weeks he was able to walk about in the fields. The swelling of the thigh terminated in abscess; I opened it, and it discharged about three gills of matter, and then healed rapidly. *November 1st, 1833.* The white swellings have all disappeared, and the abscess and ulcers healed, and his general health is good.

His jaws were so nearly closed as to only admit a finger between them. All the teeth on the under jaw of the left side came out, and also a part the jaw bone, the whole length of the jaw in which the teeth were set; and there has come out of the same place an entire new set of teeth, and he can now open his mouth as wide as he ever could, and, besides, there has come out of the roof of his mouth a number of small pieces of bone.

Pieces of bone also came out of the upper end of the tibia (shin bone) of the right side, from the left ankle joint, the left clavicle, (collar bone,) the mastoid process of the right side, (bone that projects under the ear,)

and from the under jaw bone of the right side ; and the right leg was drawn back so as to form nearly a right angle with the thigh, and the left so as to form an obtuse angle.

TUBERCULA OF THE KNEE AND MESENTERY.

Mr. D. C., of Springfield, Hamilton county, Ohio, farmer, aged thirty-nine years, came to me October 15th, 1832, with white swelling of the left knee, and enlargement of the abdomen, which we supposed to be dropsy, but it was evidently caused by enlargement of the mesenteric glands. His health has been declining more than a year, and the enlargement of the abdomen commenced about a year, and the swelling and pain in the knee, which now rendered him a cripple, about four months before. Prescribed the magnetic pills and plaster. In five weeks from this time the swelling of the knee and enlargement of the abdomen had disappeared, and his usual good health was restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK AND MESENTERY.

Master T. I., of the city of Cincinnati, aged 18 months. I was called to see him about September 1st, 1830. He had scrofulous ulcers under each ear, which were discharging scrofulous matter very freely, and a number of tubercles of different sizes, on both sides of the neck, and an enlargement of the abdomen, with diarrhœa. It was now more than a year since the disease commenced, and he had irregular fever and was feeble and emaciated. Five or six physicians had attended and prescribed for him, but the disease grew worse. Prescribed the magnetic pills and plaster. His health began to improve in a few days, and in about six weeks the ulcers were healed and the tubercles had disappeared, and his health was in all respects restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE LEFT HIP AND FOOT.

After amputation for tubercula of right knee.

Mr. J. S., of Preble county, Ohio, of light complexion, aged 19 years, called on me, September 19th, 1836. His right thigh was amputated about five years ago, on account of white swelling of the right knee, soon after which he began to feel pain, sometimes in the left hip, and at others in the knee, and these pains continued, with varying severity, until about

ten months ago, when his foot began to swell and to be painful. The pain in the hip and knee then subsided. The white swelling is now large, and extends over the foot, and sides of the foot, and he has tubercles on both sides of his neck, and his health has continued feeble since the amputation. *Diagnosis.* Chronic tubercula of the hip joint and foot.

Prescribed, magnetic pills and plaster. *October 7th*, the whole swelling is gone, excepting only a small abscess, which, on being opened, discharged two teaspoons full of tuberculous matter. The plaster was now re-applied, and the pills continued, and in three weeks the abscess was healed and his health restored.

ACUTE TUBERCULA OF THE LEFT LEG.

Master W. L., of Somers, Preble county, Ohio, aged five years; called to see him October 11th, 1834. He had a violent and spasmodic pain in the lower and forepart of the left leg, with intervals of ease. The disease commenced five or six days before, and, on examining his neck, I found five or six large tubercles on the left side. A physician had been every day in attendance, and had prescribed the usual antiphlogistic remedies, including a blister over the swelling; but the pain continued with unabated violence, and the patient, in his agony, continued to make the welkin wring with screams.

Diagnosis. Acute tubercula. I now took a scalpel, and laid the swelling open along the course of the tibia, about an inch and a half through the blister, integuments and periosteum to the bone.

This operation, though a severe one, was less painful than one of those turns of severe pain. I now placed a linen cloth over it, and directed it to be wetted in a triple solution of sulphate of copper, iron, and alumine, in the following proportions, viz., blue vitriol one-fourth of an ounce, copperas and alum, each half an ounce, water one pint, and also to wet a roller bandage in this solution, and commence at the toes, and roll it moderately tight over the foot, ankle, and leg to the knee, and at night to remove it and apply a fermenting poultice over the limb; and in the morning to apply again the cloth, wash, and bandage, and to continue this course until the pain ceased, and then to discontinue the wash and poultice, and apply magnetic scrofulous plaster, with the roller bandage. I also prescribed magnetic pills; one to be taken night and morning for one week, and afterwards one every night.

The turns of spasmodic pain now gradually decreased in frequency and violence, and in nine days he was able to walk about the house, and in less than two weeks after this his leg was healed, and his health restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE HIP JOINT.

Disease of the Hip Joint.

Master J. C., aged 14 years, called to see him November 20th, 1828. He had been complaining of pain in his right knee, with a little lameness every two or three days, during the last two weeks, but is now confined to his bed, with pain in his right hip. He lays on his left side, with his thighs drawn up, and every attempt to move the limb produces pain in the hip, and he cannot bear pressure on the joint or in the groin. On comparing this joint with the left, there was no swelling or enlargement, but, on the contrary, it appears rather less or flattened on the out side of the joint, and the limb appears shorter than the other. He has some fever; is very irritable, and has tubercles on the right side of the neck and in the groin.

Prescribed, magnetic pills, and a large poultice to the hip and groin, to be renewed once in four hours. *November 21.* Pain abated, discontinued the poultice, and applied magnetic plaster over the hip and groin.

November 23. Pain in the joint much less, and he rests better during the night. On removing the plaster, the hip and groin were covered with small vesicles and ulcerations. The same plaster was spread again, by adding a little more to it, and re-applied.

November 26. He continues better, but the joint is in every attempt to move it still very painful. The same course was continued, and in four weeks he was able to sit up, and in two weeks more, was able to walk with a little lameness, from which he entirely recovered in a few days, and without any shortening of the limb.

There are a few cases in which I use other external applications instead of the plaster, as will be seen by the two following examples.

TUBERCULA OF THE HEEL.

Acute White Swelling of the Heel and Ankle Joint, with Abscesses and Caries of the Bones.

Miss M. G——, of Springfield, Hamilton county, Ohio, aged twelve years. I was called to see her, February 5th, 1833. She had been attacked with acute white swelling of the left heel, three months previous to this time. The whole foot and ankle was now swollen as large as the skin would admit, and was œdematous, and extended half way to the knee. There were three abscesses on the right side of the heel, five on the left, and two on each side of the ankle joint, all discharging scro-

fulous matter, of a greenish-yellow color, and the whole foot and ankle had a dusky yellow appearance. There was little or no sensibility in the skin, but a great discharge of matter, with acute pain on pressure. On introducing the probe into the abscesses, the bone was found bare in three of them on the left side of the heel and foot, and had a rough feel. She had a number of tubercles of different sizes, from that of a pea to a walnut, on both sides of her neck, and was now, and had been from the first, confined to her bed, and is now very feeble and emaciated, has hectic fever, and has suffered much from pain in the heel and ankle. About three weeks previous to this time, the attending physician proposed to amputate the limb, (as is customary in such cases) as it offered, in his opinion, the only chance to save her life. Her parents, opposed to this last resort, sent for a celebrated physician of a neighboring town in consultation, who was of the opinion that she would not recover, whether the limb was amputated or not.

Prescribed, magnetic pills and a wash for the limb, composed of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) a quarter of an ounce, sulphate ferri (copperas) one ounce, sulphate of alumine (alum) one ounce, dissolved in a pint of warm water. A roller bandage to be wet in this solution and applied to the foot, ankle and leg, and to be kept wet with the wash through the day, and at night to remove the roller and apply the common fermenting poultice through the night alternately. *February 15th.* The swelling of the limb has lessened more than one-half. The cuticle (scarf skin) very much thickened, has peeled off of the entire foot, and it has a much more healthy and natural appearance. Her fever has nearly disappeared, and her health much improved, and she is able to sit up. Her health continued to improve without any interruption, with the same treatment, and in two weeks more the swelling had disappeared from the foot and leg, except at the heel, and in another week the abscesses on both sides of the ankle joint, and on the right side of the heel, were healed. The magnetic plaster was now applied to the left side of the heel. She was able to walk soon after this, first on crutches, and then without them. More than a dozen pieces of bone came out of the left side of the heel and foot, two of them large and of the circumference of a quarter of a dollar. Her father and mother are both scrofulous.

TUBERCULA OF THE UTERUS AND RIGHT LEG.

Mrs. H., of Union, Butler county, Ohio, of the middling size, and good constitution, aged 46 years.

Called to see her August 17th, 1833. She has a large fungus ulcer on the right side of her right ankle. The foot and leg swelled as large

as the skin will admit, which has a shining appearance, and the ulcer black and depressed from the surrounding everted edges of the skin. It is in form perfectly round, and as large as the circumference of the top of a large tea cup, and is to the depth of half an inch, a gangrenous mass of fungi, which emits a horrible smell. The swelling commenced about three months since.

Her countenance is pale and sallow, and she has leucorrhœa, with which she has been affected more than two years, and she is now feeble and emaciated,—is suffering severely with dull and lancinating pains in the ankle and leg, and is confined to her bed.

She has a number of tubercles on the right side of her neck, and pressure on two of the lumbar vertebræ produces pain, which darts into the uterus. Prescribed the magnetic pills and a grain of quinine, three times a day, with a large fermenting poultice to the foot, ankle and leg, to be renewed morning and evening, and the magnetic plaster over the lumbar vertebræ. *August 22nd.* The swelling of the limb is very much reduced, and the gangrenous fungi have sloughed out and left a large and round chasm half an inch deep, the bottom of which is covered with fungus or round elevations, of a red colour, surrounded with a white colored matter, and the edges of the skin every where everted, and besides this formidable ulcer, the whole of the back part of the ankle, from an inch above the bottom of the heel to four inches above the ankle, is now one mass of fungus or loose and spungy ulcers, the skin having entirely disappeared.

The limb was now washed with a solution of chloride of mercury, and adhesive plaster, spread very thin on strips of cotton cloth, two and a half inches wide, and long enough to reach round the limb and lap over two inches, and a sufficient number of them so spread to cover the limb from the lower part of the ankle to a point seven inches above it. I commenced applying these strips by making one end stick fast to the side of the heel, and then drew it round below the ankle moderately tight, and then took up another and fastened it as before, and lapped it on the first about an inch, and drew it on, and let it lap over the end of the strip as before, and so with the remainder of the strips, until they were all on.

I then took a roller bandage, wet in the above solution, and commencing at the toes, rolled it over the foot, ankle and leg, to the knee. Directions were now given to keep the roller wet with the solution, and remove it and the strips of plaster, and wash the leg and ulcers, and re-apply new strips of plaster, and the roller, in the same way night and morning, and in case the limb should become more painful, to remove them, and apply the fermenting poultice for twelve hours, and then again apply the wash, strips of plaster, and roller.

September 8th. The swelling of the limb has subsided, except a little about the ulcers, and they have commenced healing from their extreme points towards the centre. Her health has improved so much as to be able to sit up the most of the day, and the quinine discontinued.

October 3d. Her leucorrhœa has disappeared, and the ulcerations reduced to about one-third their original dimensions. The same course of treatment was continued with little variation, and in about two months they healed entirely, when her health was fully re-established.

The manner of applying adhesive strips of plaster pursued in this case was first recommended by Cooper, in cases of the common ulcerated legs, and it cured some cases, but the disease generally returned again after a few weeks or months. When, however, the disease is treated like this case, with the magnetic pills and the adhesive strips of plaster, the diathesis or taint in the system from absorption from these ulcers is destroyed, and the disease does not return. The adhesive plaster I use in these cases is much better and cheaper than that obtained from the shops, and is made by boiling rosin and lard in water an hour, in the proportion of one ounce of lard to every pound of rosin, and when nearly cold may be made into rolls of any convenient size. The rosin must always be good and free from impurities. The plaster must also be spread very thin and very even, and always applied precisely in the same way as in this case, when it cures the disease, if it is not of more than seven or eight years' continuance, in from five to seven weeks.

COLOUR OF THE SKIN IN CHRONIC TUBERCULA.

In the foregoing cases of chronic tubercula of the limbs, neck, head, and face, there was little or no discolouration of the skin, and there is little or none of the membranes which cover the tuberculated organs. There are, however rare cases of this disease in which a red colour of the skin is sometimes produced by accidental causes, and in order to prevent these cases which are incurable by other remedies, from being mistaken for another disease, the following case is presented.

Miss M. G., aged ten years, was brought to me January 26th, 1836. The lower half of her nose is swelled and of a scarlet red colour. The lower half of both cheeks, upper and under lip, and chin, are also swelled, and of the same scarlet colour, and they all have a smooth and shining appearance, except in some places along the cheeks where they are tuberculated, and along the upper lip where tubercles have ulcerated and are discharging matter.

The disease commenced about five years since with pain, and then a thin or sanious discharge from the nose, which from its frequent application to the skin produced the swelling, ulceration, and scarlet colour of this part of the nose and face.

She has a black and very intelligent eye, and is apparently a perfect beauty, saving the frightful deformity produced by this disease, from which she has suffered long, and sometimes severely.

The line or ganglia of glands on both sides of her neck, with the sub-maxillaries under the jaws and the parotids are tuberculated. The tubercles very large, and painful under pressure.

Pressure on a small tubercle of the right side of the first cervical vertebræ produces pain, which darts into those under the jaw, and into the throat of the right side and into the nose. Pressure on one of the left side of the same vertebræ produces pain which darts into those under the jaw and into the throat and face of the left side. I now examined the mouth and found both tonsils tuberculated, and the tongue one-third larger than natural. A number of physicians have as usual attended and prescribed for this patient. *Diagnosis.* Tubercula of the nose, face, tonsils and tongue. Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster.

The disease began to subside in a few days, and at the end of ten weeks it had entirely disappeared, and the colour of the skin natural. One plaster was applied in this case over the first cervical vertebræ. One over the lower part of the lower jaw and upper part of the neck of both sides, and one over the swelled and scarlet portions of the face. She wore the plaster on the face four or five weeks only, and on the neck seven or eight.

TUBERCULA CONNECTED WITH SYPHILIS.

Tubercula, or what is called scrofula, sometimes assumes the most malignant form, after the long continued use of mercury in chronic diseases, including syphilis, hence the name Mercurial Disease. It frequently assumes the same malignant form, after the absorption of the syphilitic virus. The following notice of it under this form, and of the common remedies for it, is extracted from a lecture delivered by a distinguished professor in one of our medical colleges.

“The next point connected with scrofula that I shall mention, is its catenation with syphilis. It is my firm impression, and one too, that I have not failed to impress on the minds of my students ever since I have been a teacher—one that I have not hesitated to promulgate in writing and in debate—that most of the constitutional symptoms of syphilis depend on the inoculation of this disease in a scrofulous constitution. For many years I have had this subject impressed on my mind. I have examined with care, every case of this disease that has occurred in a laborious practice. I have enquired into the previous history and circumstances of the unfortunate beings who have fallen victims to the fell destroyer. I have looked at every case of this disease transplanted into a strumous diathesis, with peculiar attention, and I do not hesitate to assert, that when a scrofulous patient presents himself before me, with even a common chancre, I consider his death warrant signed and sealed. He may, it is true, linger on a

miserable life, disgusting to himself, and loathed by his friends ; but even if his life be spared, what is he but a miserable, emaciated, deformed, wretched being, BEYOND THE POWER OF MEDICINE, capable of indulging in no hope, but that of a speedy death, and the early death of such an unfortunate, is a relief from misery and despair. And who are the victims to this unenviable conjunction ? Who are the young men that fall victims to the union of this disease with scrofula ? Alas, it is among the young, the talented, the manly.

“ Too often have I seen young gentlemen, whose early mental developements, whose just and fair proportions, whose general character for scholarship and accomplishments, have rendered them the delight of their friends, the hope of their parents and their country, cut off by their own imprudence. And those too, are the very men, that are most easily led away, young, ardent, and enthusiastic.

“ It is for the scrofulous, for the young, for the talented, for the beautiful, that the snare is laid, and many a physician can testify how often they have followed to the grave the blighted hopes of parents, in the persons of those, who have by imprudence and dissipation, wrought out their own destruction.”

The importance of this subject to those who are interested in it, has induced me to make the above extracts, and to observe here, that the natural remedies, or those called the *magnetic pills and plaster*, cure the disease most thoroughly and permanently in all the forms above noticed ; and that in many cases, in the higher circles of society, where the disease in these forms has descended from parents to their children, they have saved their lives, and the reputations of whole families from one common ruin.

The symptoms of the disease, when connected or complicated with syphilis, by the absorption of the syphilitic virus, and also when it is produced by the absorption of mercury, and called mercurial disease, are the same as other forms of tubercula, and consequently require the same remedies ; and the same rules should be observed, both in distinguishing these forms, and in using the natural remedies, as in the common form of the disease.

It is only necessary to add, that when from the absorption of the syphilitic virus an ulcer is formed, called a chancre, and when the inguinal glands become tuberculated—no matter by what name they are called, or one of these are softened down, and produced one or more abscesses there, or when any other part of the system becomes tuberculated, or abscesses, ulcers, or caries of the bones form from this cause, the same symptoms will be presented on an examination as in tubercula of the organs and limbs, and the above remedies should be used in the same manner, and the same rules should also be observed, as in other forms of tubercula.*

* Twenty-eight very bad cases of this form of the disease have been cured with these remedies, during the last three years, and I have now five under treatment, and not a solitary case of their failure in this form of the disease, in any of its stages, has come to my knowledge.

The following notice of the effect of my remedies, from the Rev. J. B. Cook, was received after this work was stereotyped and going through the press. It was one of the cases under treatment before noticed, which became so bad while practising his clerical duties in the West, (Cincinnati and Covington,) as to compel him to abandon them entirely, and return to his friends in the east.

From the Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, OCT. 30, 1840.

MR. EDITOR,—I send you a brief statement of facts relating to my recovery. This is done the more cheerfully, as I feel prompted by gratitude and by a desire that others similarly afflicted, may be as happily relieved.

I had been dyspeptic for many years, was afflicted with tubercula of the palate, neck and stomach; with chronic diarrhoea and piles; with general debility, and with chronic bronchitis, which extended from the glottis to both lobes of my lungs. During the last two years I have suffered so much from bronchitis that much of the time, speaking even in a whisper, has been so distressing as to oblige me to converse by writing. But now I am comfortably well, through the Divine blessing, on the use of Dr. Sherwood's Electro Magnetic Remedies. Some of the delightful changes experienced by me are the following:

From such a state of my throat and lungs that the utterance of a sentence distressed me, I have been enabled to preach eleven times during the present month, and conduct five other religious services. My strength and comfort have been, in the meantime, gradually increasing. The deep depression of spirits which, at times, seemed death-like, has given place to the animation and cheerfulness of youth. My blood, from having been almost literally black and thick, has become perfect in color and consistence. My palate, through the aid of a slight surgical operation, is reduced to its usual size. The glands of my neck, which were enlarged and painful, are now entirely reduced. The pain from my neck has passed off sensibly. The mucous membrane of the bronchia has been aided in its secretions. Dr. Sherwood's remedies have excelled every thing I have used as an expectorant. The inflammation of my throat, and the pain consequent upon it, have been allayed, and at times entirely gone. The same is true of the inflammation and pain in my bowels. Relief from hunger, by eating, though more immediate, is not more a matter of consciousness, than was my relief from pain, by the application of these remedies. From apprehending languor, consumption, a suffering life, and an early death, I have now the prospect of an active, and I hope, useful life.

To all afflicted with bronchitis, or tubercular consumption, or what is called scrofula, or dyspepsia, let me say that I do not believe that these diseases can long exist under the action of these remedies. They are not, in my estimation, to be classed with quack medicines, because, 1st, I believe them to have science for their basis. 2d. Their adaptation to individual sufferers is pointed out by symptoms which none need mistake; and 3d. Dr. S. is a regularly educated physician, who, having suffered from his childhood, was led gradually to the discovery of them for his own relief. Some think it a mark of wisdom to ridicule every thing new in medicine; as if the science and practice of it were stereotyped, however the Baconian philosophy repudiates the theories of every age and school which come in conflict with fact. I have stated simple verities. In addition to my own case, I refer to B. S. Lawson, M. D., of Cincinnati, who was

restored from confirmed consumption, after all the common remedies had entirely failed

With gratitude to God for my recovery, I subscribe myself

Yours,

J. B. Cook.

P. S.—I should add that Professor Bronson gave me essential aid in recovering the use of my voice.

The *Bronchitis* mentioned in this case was the consequence of tubercular disease of the throat and lungs; the reduction of which dissipated the disease of the mucous membrane of the throat and bronchial tubes.

I did not see Mr. Cook until he had taken one box of my remedies, when I suggested the necessity of his consulting Professor Bronson on the subject of the improvement of his voice, which I am pleased to learn has added another case to the Professor's long list of triumphs in his art.

The following are extracts from the fourth lecture on the formation of tubercles in internal organs :—

“The numerous checks and repeated deceptions to which physicians are daily exposed in the **DIAGNOSIS** and **TREATMENT** of tuberculous diseases, do they not prove that it is necessary to leave the beaten track of inquiry and pursue some other which is less fallible? You all know that auscultation and percussion are useless in the diagnosis of pulmonary tubercles. Both alike insufficient to announce the commencement of the mischief, they are superfluous at the very time that they become capable of indicating the presence of the tubercles; for then these are discoverable by other means, and, alas! are too far advanced in their developement to warrant our hopes of arresting their progress—at least in the generality of cases. I will even go a step farther, and say that the unlimited confidence placed by the greater number of practitioners of the present day in auscultation and percussion, has had the effect of too often inspiring a fatal security in many tuberculous diseases, which are thereby allowed to advance in their progress, until this is revealed by physical phenomena at a period when remedial measures have but little chance of effecting any good.

“But what are the means, you will say to me, that are to be substituted in the room of auscultation and percussion? I answer, gentlemen, induction. Examine by these boasted methods this patient, and tell me what results you obtain. Negative results, you will reply. And yet I maintain that he is tuberculous; for his father, his mother, and his brothers have all died of tuberculous disease; and he himself is affected with it in his chest at the present moment. Believe me, this plan is much less deceptive than the other one. I tell you, the inductive method cannot mislead you; for nature is invariable in its causes as in its effects; and the external signs of tuberculous scrofula must give you assurance that similar morbid productions exist in internal organs, especially in the lungs.*

“It is by viewing the question from this elevated point of view, by studying it in all its *ensemble*, that you will be best enabled to comprehend it in its details; and these cannot be understood by the special methods of examination which have been so much recommended of late years.

“The tuberculisation of internal organs exhibits in its developement the same phenomena as tubercles which are outwardly situated—there is no pain, and nothing of mechanical derangements.

“The existence of tubercles in the lungs is so frequent, that I must admit that they are present in all scrofulous persons. You know that all, or almost all, patients, who have pulmonary tubercles, are, or have been at some time, affected with tubercles in the neck; the majority have had during infancy this external sign of scrofula; while others have had it at a later period of life. I believe that pulmonary tubercles frequently exist in early youth: but it is chiefly about the age of puberty that they are apt to be developed. Puberty in truth seems to have a fatal specific influence in promoting their developement; and in our wards at the present moment there is a case which seems to confirm this opinion. A scrofulous patient, who, although 22 years of age, exhibited none of the usual characters of marriageableness; he has just died; and in him no tubercles were found in the lungs.”

* M. Lugol is mistaken in regard to the certainty of this method; for nothing is more common than to find all the external signs of tuberculous disease, without tuberculisation of the lungs, and this fact is closed by the absence of the magnetic symptoms, while their presence give the first notice of the commencement of the disease in the lungs, even before the cough commences.

From the Medico-Chirurgical Review, for January, 1841.
OBSERVATIONS OF M. LISFRANC, OF HOSPITAL LA PITIE, ON WHITE
SWELLING.

“ We find here the application of the beautiful axiom of Hippocrates; *experientia fallax*. This patient has come to ask our assistance for a white swelling of the knee joint, accompanied with much pain and heat. We have had recourse to antiphlogistic remedies, taking care to employ with discretion evacuations of blood, in order that we might not injure the ground on which we had to carry on the war: subsequently we have used discutients, when the chronic state of the disease was definitely established. For a time our success seemed complete; the pain and swelling had nearly ceased, when, most unexpectedly, and without any appreciable cause, these symptoms, accompanied with effusion into the joint, returned as severely as ever. The pains yielded for a time to the endermic use of the muriate of morphia; but again they became most distressing. We shall be obliged to amputate the limb; for in all probability there is erosion of the cartilages, and possibly caries of the bones. Nothing is more insidious than the prognosis of chronic swellings of the joints. Here is a second case:

“ A young man fell upon his knee, four years ago; the slight inflammation which followed was readily dissipated by the use of leeches, &c. The symptoms however returned every now and then; and ultimately the joint became permanently engorged. The lymphatic constitution of the patient forbad the use of very active depletory remedies; at first they produced most satisfactory results; and after a relapse of the symptoms, the employment of the mercurial ointment, according to the plan recommended by M. *Serre d'Ures*, again gave hopes of a decided amendment. This, however, was only temporary, and we therefore suspected that there must be, in some part of the system, a principle or element which nullified all our exertions. We suspected the existence of tubercles in the lungs; and, *dans une grande consultation*, this suspicion was proved to be, alas! too correct.

APPENDIX.

THE very unfair and dishonorable course pursued by my late partners for the manufacture and sale of my remedies, compelled me to institute proceedings against them, and several other persons, in the Court of Chancery, in the course of which I obtained an injunction against them. This, the said partners, Holmes Parvin, and George Guilford, did not hesitate to violate, and I was consequently compelled to publish the following advertisement.

NOTICE.—My attention has been directed to an advertisement in the *New York Sun*, of the 25th inst, signed, David L. Mallison, the object of which is to deceive and defraud those who are unacquainted with his character, by the use of my name. I therefore give notice that I will prosecute any person or persons who shall hereafter sell or advertise my remedies, or my pamphlet on chronic diseases, or those that may be represented to be mine, or who shall hereafter use my name for any such purpose.

I obtained an injunction in the Court of Chancery, on the 28th July last, against Dr. Holmes Parvin, and George Guilford, for the numerous frauds they had practised upon me and the public, in the management of our company affairs; among which was the manufacturing of an inferior article, and advertising and selling them, and also a damaged article, as my remedies. I also obtained, at the same time, an injunction against the said Mallison, the agent of Parvin and Guilford, for the sale of those fraudulent remedies, in which they were “enjoined from manufacturing, selling, advertising, or exposing for sale, issuing or distributing the said remedies, or my pamphlet accompanying them;” and “all other persons” were enjoined “from paying over, delivering, or accounting for, to the said Holmes, or George Guilford, or either of them, or their order, any money, effects, or thing in action belonging or due to the firm of H. H. Sherwood and Co.”—which injunction they are endeavoring to evade, but they will be enforced against them, and all other persons offending in the premises, as far as lies in my power.—*Aug. 31st, 1840.*

H. H. SHERWOOD.

P.S.—Since the above was published, Mallison has been arrested by order of the court, for violating the said injunction, by his said advertisements for the sale of my remedies, and is now under an attachment for a contempt of court in publishing the same.

I have examined a box of the pills offered for sale by Mallison, in presence of several competent witnesses, and have shown by three affidavits read upon the application for

attachment, that they are an inferior and worthless article. They are a part of a large quantity which Parvin and Guilford have been for some time attempting to sell and distribute as my genuine remedies, and which has been one of the principal causes of driving me to a court of justice, to protect the public and myself from their frauds.

Sept. 12, 1840.

The great difficulties to be encountered in the various processes, in the different stages of the manufacture of my remedies, with the great expense of the materials, which enter into their composition, probably first suggested the idea of manufacturing the inferior or spurious remedies in question, which were afterwards mixed more or less with those of my own manufacture.

In order, therefore, to protect me and the public from the future frauds, these partners or other persons, may attempt to practise with my remedies, they will hereafter be manufactured by me alone, (no other person having now any right to manufacture them) and will be sold under the name of "SHERWOOD'S MAGNETIC REMEDIES," to distinguish them from the fraudulent articles above noticed, called "Sherwood's *Electro-Magnetic Remedies*."

They will also be accompanied with this medical work, and the tops of the boxes containing them, covered with the devices in pages 19 and 33, showing the phenomena of magnetised discs of iron or steel, all of which are protected by the laws of Congress.

It is now a year, since I was compelled to commence the manufacturing these remedies again, with my own hands, in the course of which I increased their power, and have since cured, in my own practice, a greater number of bad cases of chronic disease of the organs and limbs, than I have ever done before in the same time; and have no doubt but they will continue to maintain the high character they have heretofore attained. I also put up ninety pills in a box instead of seventy-five, as before.

On entering into partnership with these men, under the urgent solicitation and advice of a man whom I thought I knew, (but who I have since learned to my sorrow had no other object but to defraud me and the public,) they promised me, in the most solemn manner, to manufacture my remedies with the materials, and in the manner I should direct them, and after they had seen me go through with the various processes several times, they renewed those promises.

On leaving Cincinnati for this city those promises were again repeated, and I besides required and obtained from my pretended friend repeated, solemn promises that he would oversee both of my faithless partners,—guarantee the good conduct of one, and give me notice of any irregularities of the other, if he could not control them, as one of the conditions of my consenting to leave Cincinnati, and trust the manufacture of my remedies, and the general management of our business to them. Yet, in about six months from the time I left Cincinnati, I detected these men in a fraud in the manufacture of my remedies, and on charging them with it, they both acknowledged it, and also, that they had sent the article (the plaster) to many of our agents, as well as to me, and that it was valueless, and at the same time told me they were then satisfied that the directions I had given them could not be departed from and make the article of any value, and again renewed their former solemn promises on the subject, which, like those of my other pretended friend in Cincinnati, I regret extremely, under all the circumstances, to be compelled to acknowledge, were of no value, or security, to me or the public.

I received a number of letters from our agents, and from other persons, complaining of the inferior character of my remedies sent them after the first package had been sold, which was of my own manufacture, and then that my pills had been analyzed both in Europe and this country, and no gold (which is one of their ingredients) found in them. I wrote to Guilford on the subject of these complaints, and requested an ex-

planation of the cause of them, to which I received an evasive answer. Having then, like our agents, cause to complain of the remedies, in consequence of their failure in a number of cases, like those in which they had never failed before, I determined to analyze a box of the pills manufactured by the said Guilford. I did so, and found no gold in them. Since which time a number of those boxes have been analyzed by Dr Chilton, of this city, and no gold found in them, and were found to be a worthless article, which had been, more or less mixed with those of my own manufacture.

Besides the frauds thus practised in the manufacture of my remedies, I had good reason to believe that other frauds had been practised upon me by these partners, and I determined to obtain from them, first a list of the names and residences of our agents, and then, if possible, a copy of the books of our firm in the possession of each, and with great difficulty and delay, I at last succeeded in getting both nearly complete.

On an examination of these copies of our books, they show various instances in which money had been received from agents who had not been credited for the same, and there were also various cases in which cash, acceptances, and notes of hand, had been received from Agents, in which the partners mentioned had made no charge against themselves of any kind, and there were also found numerous frauds in crediting themselves and debiting our firm to a large amount, and from the appearance of these specimens there could be little doubt but they had practised other similar frauds upon me, not discovered by these books.

On ascertaining the character of the remedies manufactured by them, I was compelled to commence the manufacture of my remedies again myself, first for my own practice and then for agents, and at the same time urged upon the said partners the necessity of a settlement of our books as soon as possible.

After many excuses and much delay, I at last succeeded in getting both Guilford and Parvin here, and the reader can easily imagine my surprise on the introduction of these men into my office, when I inform him ; that instead of a proposition for the settlement of our affairs, they immediately, and with scarcely the usual salutations, presented me with a proposition for the division of the states for the sale of my remedies. I then told them in answer, that our accounts must be settled first, before we talked about a division of the states, when I found them perfectly dumb on this subject, as well as that of the frauds they had practised upon me, and they continued so during their stay here of more than a week. My only hope then in being able to effect a settlement with these men, rested on a mutual agreement with Guilford, that no collections should be made from our agents by either party, but that our affairs should remain in the same state they then were, until he returned to Cincinnati, and had consulted his brother, my pretended friend, Nathan Guilford, a lawyer, on the subject, who was the real, and the said George Guilford, the nominal, manufacturing partner of our firm.

This agreement, like every other I made with him, he did not hesitate to violate ; for, on his arrival in Philadelphia on his return home, he wrote to our agents in Rochester, and requested them to pay to the said Parvin a note of two hundred and four dollars, belonging to our firm, which had been obtained from the said agents in pursuance of an arrangement between these partners to defraud me.

On receiving this information from those agents, I abandoned all hope of being able to affect an amicable settlement with these faithless partners, or a discontinuance of the frauds they were practising upon the public with the remedies, and found myself at last compelled to apprise our agents of them, which was done in the following circular.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 12, 1839.

I have ascertained that my partners, Dr. H. Parvin and George Guilford, who have heretofore kept our books, and have been the principal managers of our business, are now, and

have been for a long time, managing our affairs in a manner calculated to defraud me, as is shown by the books, a copy of which I have with great difficulty at last succeeded in obtaining. On presenting this case to my counsel, they have advised me to write to our agents, and request them not to pay over to the said Parvin or Guilford, any more money on account of the firm of H. H. Sherwood & Co. until our affairs are settled by a due course of law, of which you will have notice.

As the remedies, for the sale of which the partnership was formed, are an article of my own, and as the said Parvin and Guilford have failed in the fulfilment of the contract in which they were to have an interest in them, our agents will not, as I am advised by my council, hesitate to protect me as far as in their power, against the fraudulent practices of these partners.

Yours, &c.,

H. H. SHERWOOD,

299½ Broadway.

P. S. In case you should require an additional supply of the remedies before our affairs are settled, you will be furnished with a superior article, manufactured in this city, under my own superintendence, by application to me. You may form an opinion both of the propriety of this suggestion and of your adherence to it, from the fact that there are well grounded suspicions that the fraudulent practices of the above partners have not been directed against me alone, but have extended to the manufacture of the remedies.

I forwarded one of these to the said George Guilford with the following note, at the same time I sent the circular to our agents, to which he made no reply.

NEW YORK, DEC. 28, 1839.

SIR: After having sent the above printed letter to all of our agents, whose names and places of residence I know, I now send one to you for the purpose of showing you the course I have been compelled to pursue at last, after having received the contents of your letter to Hawks and Brothers, of which you make no mention in your letter received to-day, in connection with the affairs that transpired between you and Parvin, on your return home. As your course, in this matter, is so very different from the understanding between us when you left here, (suggested by yourself) which was to let our affairs remain as they were for the present, I hope you will not fail in your next to furnish me with the explanations, if you have any, which will make your acts harmonize a little better than they now do with your professions. For I cannot view this act of yours, in any other light, as I am at present informed, than another artifice to gain time, to perfect the fraudulent practices upon me, of which you have shown yourself not a stranger.

Yours, &c.,

H. H. SHERWOOD.

I then communicated to these partners my intention to commence a suit against them, by the first of February thereafter, if our affairs were not settled previous to that time, which information (instead of making a settlement) they took advantage of, to commence a suit against me first, in the court of Chancery in Cincinnati; and on being informed of the above proceedings against them in the court of Chancery here, an application was immediately made to the court there, on the affidavit of the said Nathan Guilford, to dissolve our firm and appoint a receiver, which was granted in consequence, as is alleged in the decree, of my having issued the above circular, and the equity of the case consequently declared to be with the said George, without giving

me the least opportunity to contradict the affidavit of the said Nathan, or to offer my proofs of the frauds practised by the said partners, and the said George, who had been practising the frauds upon me and the public, for which he was enjoined by the court here, as before recited, appointed *receiver*.

In justification of these proceedings, it is recited in the decree as follows:—"And the Court do further find that the said Sherwood has written and published, and caused to be circulated and sent to the agents of said firm, a circular subscribed by his name, as is alleged in the Bill, *and thereby has grossly violated the terms and conditions of said partnership*, and that the business of said copartnership cannot be further carried on, according to the terms thereof, and that said partnership ought to be dissolved."

This decree, containing the language above recited in italics, introduced there for the purpose of defaming my character, to assist in the consummation of the frauds in question, has been circulated in nearly all the States of this Union, in the form of a circular, and besides published in many of the newspapers by an officer of the Court. I am therefore consequently compelled to stamp upon it, its true character, let the consequences be what they may. I therefore pronounce the above words, copied from the said decree, and printed in italics, whereby I am charged with having grossly violated the terms and conditions of said partnership, to be not only entirely and unqualifiedly false, but a gross and infamous libel upon my character, which was wantonly uttered and published, without the least foundation whatever, in fact. I also pronounce the conclusions drawn from them, in so far as they in any manner implicate me, to be of the same character.

In giving this concise, but true history, of some of the principal frauds and impositions practised upon me, and also upon the public, whom I was bound to protect as far as lay in my power, with the circumstances which rendered it my imperious duty to issue the circular in question, regardless alike of the denunciations of a subservient Court or their consequences; I regret extremely the overruling necessity which impels me at last to use such language, to repel the unwarrantable charges thus volunteered against me, which is justified only by the necessity of the case in exposing the most wanton attacks upon private character.

After having decided the equity of the case, under the circumstances, and in the manner before mentioned, the said decree directs testimony to be taken in it until the next term. It is, however, now of no use to me, to introduce testimony on the equity of the case, that the Court, being a Court of *equity*, has decided without it.

The term in which the decree was made, was the last July term, and the next term to which the cause was referred to take testimony, I am now informed was the present October term, and as they did not risk an exposure of their commission here to take testimony, until the October term, and as it cannot be closed in a month from that time, it is presumed that arrangements have been again made to practice another trick upon me, at that term.

The amount of the frauds in question in the manufacture and sale of the remedies, alone is very great. I have examined, with much care, the circumstances connected with the manufacture and sale of these spurious pills and plaster, to ascertain their number; and on a careful comparison of them, I have no doubt but the number manufactured amounted to at least three thousand boxes of the pills, and one thousand boxes of the plaster, and that the number sold amount to about one thousand five hundred boxes of the pills, and about seven hundred boxes of the plaster, amounting in the whole to more than thirteen thousand dollars.

The sale of these spurious articles was so great, when mixed with my remedies, as to induce the said partners to claim (in a circular letter to our agents) the whole at last, as their remedies, which I, as they alleged, had no right to manufacture. They had be-

sides been a long time in the habit of making secret arrangements with some of our agents, and in making agents for the sale of the remedies on their own private account, but believing themselves safe at last, under the protection of the Court in question, they abandoned all disguise in practising their frauds upon me and the public, as will be seen by their advertisement, copied from a newspaper, as follows :

“**SHERWOOD’S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES** for Chronic Diseases. These invaluable remedies are founded on true pathological principles, readily demonstrable ; and that their affinity of action has a direct and absolute tendency to eradicate chronic morbid influence from the system, is well and thoroughly established. If reliance can be placed on human testimony, they are of all medicines the most valuable, safe, sure and salutary remedy, particularly for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Heart, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Uterus and Spine ; together with White Swellings, Scald Head, King’s Evil, or any of the forms of Scrofula ; even Tubercular Consumption, under their specific influence, has lost most of its horrors, except in cases neglected till the last stage.

“ These remedies are accompanied with a Medical Treatise, fully explaining their *modus operandi*, and stating unequivocal symptoms, by which the diseases to which they are applicable may invariably be discovered, and giving ample directions for their use, &c.

“ These valuable remedies are prepared by **DRS. PARVIN & GUILFORD**, Cincinnati, Ohio, who are the Sole Proprietors, and are sold genuine in New York, by **A. B. & D. SANDS**, Druggists, No. 79 Fulton, corner of Gold Street, and No. 100 Fulton, corner of William Street ; and also by **G. S. NIXON**, 68 Hudson Street, who is the Sole Agent for the Proprietors, in New York.”

The medical treatise mentioned in the above advertisement, is mine, the copyright of which has been grossly violated by the said Parvin & Guilford, and for which I have directed suits to be commenced against them, as a further protection to the public, against the frauds of these men, and of any other persons who may be *aiding* or *assisting* them in their commission.

I have never sold or offered to sell to the said Parvin and Guilford, or either of them, or any other person or persons, my interest in the remedies mentioned in the above advertisement, and will soon test the false and infamous declaration, that they are the sole proprietors of them, in a Court of Justice.*

* A second edition of this Work will be out in a few months, when I hope to be able to give not only the history of the further progress of these unfortunate suits, but the result of them.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 20, 1840.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Introduction - - - - -	5
Excreting system and motive power of the body - - -	9
Secreting system and supporting power of the body - -	26
Galvanic and animal battery - - - - -	32
Application of the motive power - - - - -	40
Symptoms of chronic diseases - - - - -	41
Cause of the symptoms - - - - -	45
Tuberculated organs and limbs - - - - -	45
Cause of the tuberculations - - - - -	49
Natural remedies for chronic diseases - - - - -	50
Repulsive force expands - - - - -	50
Attractive force contracts - - - - -	51
Alkalies—acids—chlorine—chlorides—bitumen and iron -	52
Quantity of magnetic forces in matter—Mr. Farraday -	54
Influence of magnetism on animals—Dr. Philip - - -	54
Directions for using the magnetic remedies - - - -	55
Observations on the remedies in different cases - - -	57
Cases - - - - -	63
Tubercula of the lungs and other organs - - - - -	63
Tubercula of the spine - - - - -	89
Tubercula of the joints and limbs - - - - -	101

GLOSSARY.

- Abscess*, A swelling containing matter.
- Amenorrhæa*, Obstruction of the monthly discharge from the uterus.
- Antrum*, Cavity under the cheek bone
- Auscultation*, Act of distinguishing diseases of the chest with the stethoscope
- Arilla*, Armpit.
- Catamenia*, Monthly discharge from the uterus.
- Cerebrum*, The front and upper part of the brain
- Cerebellum*, The back and lower part of the brain.
- Cervical*, The neck.
- Cervical Vertebrae*, The seven uppermost joints of the spine.
- Chlorosis*, Retention, or suppression of the monthly discharge from the uterus.
- Clavicle*, Collar bone.
- Cranium*, Skull.
- Diagnosis*, To discern or distinguish.
- Dorsal*, Back.
- Dorsal Vertebrae*, Joints of the back between the cervical and lumbar vertebrae.
- Excavation*, A hole.
- Excretions*, These are formed by the excreting system, and are conveyed to the surface of the mucous and serous membranes and skin, and then expelled from the body.
- Expectoration*, The act of coughing up matter.
- Flaccidity*, Soft and flabby.
- Glands*, Round organized bodies, with vessels, nerves, and connecting substance.
- Ganglia of Glands*, Knobs of, or a line of glands, (kernels.)
- Hemorrhage*, Discharge of blood.
- Hypertrophy*, Swelling.
- Inguinal*, Appertaining to the groin.
- Intestines*, Bowels,
- Lung*, The lungs, (lights.)
- Leucorrhæa*, A discharge from the uterus of a whitish, and sometimes of a yellow or greenish color.
- Muscles*, Distinct portions of flesh of different lengths and forms, with which the body and limbs are moved.
- Marasmus*, Emaciation.
- Menorrhagia*, Excessive monthly discharge from the uterus
- Mesentery*, The caul.
- Oedematous*, A soft inelastic or doughy swelling, which when pressed with the finger retains its mark for sometime.
- Oesophagus*, Gullet.
- Spine*, Bony column of the back, composed of twenty-four bones called vertebrae, seven cervical, twelve dorsal, and five lumbar.
- Stethoscope*, A tube or acoustic instrument to distinguish diseases of the chest by the different sounds in their different stages.
- Secretions*, These are formed by the secreting system, and conveyed from every part of the body to the heart and centre of the circulating system.
- Tonsils*, Glands (almonds of the ears) situated on each side of the throat.
- Tubercle*, Enlarged gland.
- Tibia*, Shin bone.
- Uterus*, Womb.
- Velula*, Palate.



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